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Blast in Lebanon Kills 15, Hurts 40

Car Explodes at Road Checkpoint
Manned by Palestinians, Leftists

BEIRUT — A booby-trapped car exploded Monday, killing 15 persons and injuring 40 at a highway checkpoint where guerrillas were searching cars for bombs and weapons, authorities said.

The blast ripped through the checkpoint manned by Palestinian guerrillas and their leftist Lebanese allies near the entrance to the Shiite Moslem village of Zrariyeh in southern Lebanon, officials said.

No one claimed responsibility for the bombing. The authorities said that most of the dead were from the Joint Security Committee that ran the checkpoint at the intersection of a half-mile north of Zrariyeh, which is nine miles (15 kilometers) north of Lebanon's southernmost port city of Tyre.

Local militia commanders told reporters at the scene that many of the injured were in critical condition.

Chain of Shops

They said, the explosion also damaged a chain of shops and sandwich stands near the checkpoint. The checkpoint was recently set up to consolidate a cease-fire between pro-Israeli militias of the Moslem Shiite Amal organization and the militia of the pro-Soviet

Lebanese Communist Party in the area.

A police spokesman in Beirut said another booby-trapped car exploded at dawn Monday near the Hama branch of Banco de Roma in West Beirut, causing damage but no casualties.

Eleven days ago, a booby-trapped truck destroyed PLO regional headquarters in the southern port city of Sidon, killing 25 persons and wounding 108 others.

The blast occurred about an hour before PLO and leftist militia commanders were to hold an emergency meeting to discuss consolidating a cease-fire between pro-Israeli and pro-Soviet militias in Zrariyeh.

It was followed by a spate of car bomb blasts in Beirut, the northern coastal town of Chekka and the northern port city of Tripoli. Sixteen persons were killed, most of them civilians.

A shadowy rightist underground group calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners claimed responsibility for the explosions as part of a drive to remove Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian forces from Lebanon.

But the PLO dismissed the group as "fictitious" and blamed the blasts on Israel, saying they were aimed at disrupting efforts to improve security conditions in Lebanon and to drive a wedge between Palestinians and their leftist Lebanese allies.

Several booby-trapped cars were discovered and defused last week in residential areas in mostly Moslem West Beirut, where more than 40 private armies have been fighting for local dominance since the nation's Moslem-Christian civil war was smothered by Syria in November, 1976.

Arab Summit Set for Fes

TUNIS — The 12th summit of Arab chiefs of state and heads of government will be held in Fes, the spiritual capital of Morocco, in the second half of November, a source at the Arab League headquarters said Monday. The exact dates for the meeting have not been set, he said.

Iran Schoolchildren Join Ranks of Leftists

The following story is based on reports from Iranians who recently left Tehran and from others interviewed there by telephone. They include teachers and personal acquaintances of some of the students. In every case these sources requested anonymity to protect themselves and their families.

By Scheherazade Faramazi

BEIRUT — Iran's schoolchildren, once swept up in the revolution which overthrew the monarchy, are now appearing in the ranks of leftists devoted to toppling Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fundamentalist Islamic regime. Scores have been reported imprisoned, tortured and executed.

Ten-agers and even young children march at the forefront of demonstrations against the clergy's tight grip on daily life. They distribute leaflets denouncing the

as young as 12 have been executed. "This is not the case at all," he said, but he did not address the question of whether high school students were executed.

Mr. Parvareh, one of the five Khomeini disciples running for president in Friday's election to replace the assassinated Mohammed Ali Rajai, said some high school students "who are fighters against Islam have been arrested and are in prison."

But he said it was too early to tell how many students have been imprisoned because schools opened for the fall semester on Wednesday.

Several Iranian sources, who

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A broker on the Paris Bourse makes an offering to buy shares. Buying at the close of the session Monday eased prices up from their lows for the day, although a major decline was recorded.

Stock Prices Slide in Asia, Europe, But New York Market Stages Rally

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — A wave of near-panic selling hit major world stock markets Monday, with record or near-record declines recorded on bourses in Asia and Europe. But on Wall Street the intense psychological pressure to sell was checked and stock prices soared in volatile trading.

Much of the decline around the world was attributed to the weakness last week on Wall Street, and that in turn had been blamed in large measure on uncertainties about the size of U.S. budget deficit and President Reagan's economic program.

"The basic problem is nobody really believes the [Reagan] administration will make good its projections on the budget," said Larry Wachtel, an analyst with the Bache Group. The administration has promised to balance the budget by 1984.

Analysts said a gloomy stock market prediction on Friday by investment adviser Joseph Granville merely brought into sharper focus the concern on Wall Street about the economic programs of the Reagan administration. Mr. Granville's wife said Friday in Paris that Monday could be the "blood bath" the analysts had been predicting for several months.

"It's a very psychological situation," said John Brew of the London brokerage house Grieson Grant of the recent decline in British share prices. "A trend, once

started like this, usually goes too far until it gets corrected."

"People are panicking," a London broker said Monday. "It's sell everything." Another said, "I arrived this morning with 30 selling orders in my pocket."

But by the close on the London Stock Exchange, the Financial Times index of 30 industrials was above its level for the day, down 17.2 at 457.5. It had been off as much as 32.8 points. The worst one-day fall was 24 points on March 1, 1974, in the midst of a government crisis.

And Mr. Granville's prediction of a "blue Monday" for Wall Street failed to materialize. The Dow Jones industrial average opened down more than 14 points, rebounded to a gain of eight, then fell to a level two points lower than Friday's close and then up on a massive closing burst. The average closed up 18.55 at 842.56. Analysts said it may be the beginning of a respite from a summer-long decline.

After Monday morning's fall,

there was not much selling left to be done," Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton said.

Analysts said bargain hunters entered the market at that point, beginning the first rally.

Chester Pado of G. Tsai & Co. said prices then fell in a "secondary test" of the lower levels. Investors were encouraged when pressure emerged to push prices down even lower, and a second, more decisive rally began, he said. Advances led declines by a 3-2 margin.

Mr. Pado said Friday's and Monday morning's loss were the "selling climax" analysts have been waiting for, which theoretically would end the market's four-month decline. Mr. Pado expects the market to continue its rally for the next several days.

Mr. Zinder said, however, that volume was too low to qualify Monday's action as a selling climax. Volume climbed to 61.8 million shares from the 54.4 million traded Friday. He said that the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

KOR, Key Polish Force, Disbands, Saying Role Adopted by Solidarity

By John Darnton

New York Times Service

GDANSK, Poland — The Committee for Social Self-Defense, the country's main dissident group that played a significant role in the founding and functioning of the Solidarity union, formally dissolved itself Monday.

The move, which had been expected, was taken on the grounds that the committee's function as a years-old underground resistance organization was over now that there is a mass movement for liberalization.

In recent months the committee, known by its acronym of KOR, has been inactive. Many of its members have joined Solidarity.

The formal disbanding was intended to dampen charges from the Polish authorities and the Soviet Union that "counterrevolutionary" groups are active in the independent union. For the powers in Moscow and Warsaw, KOR and its outspoken adherents are the "bêtes noires" of international Communism.

The announcement of the disbanding of the committee came in a stirring address to Solidarity's national congress by Edward Lipinski, the 93-year-old spiritual father of the dissident movement.

It was a moment of supreme triumph for Mr. Lipinski, an eminent economist who founded KOR in a living room crammed with antiques and high-backed chairs in his apartment in central Warsaw on Sept. 17, 1976.

A wizened figure, he moved slowly up the steps of the dais and barely reached the microphone but spoke in a booming voice. He seized upon the occasion to read a last will and testament of KOR and to tell the assembled delegates about a different vision of Socialism.

"I consider myself a Socialist," he said. "I have been a Socialist since 1906. Socialism was to be the solving of the working class problems, the liberation of the working class, the creation of conditions in which every man could be fully developed."

But the Socialism that was created was a Socialism of mismanagement and inefficiency that brought about an economic catastrophe unequalled in 200 years. It is a Socialism of prisons, censorship and police. This Socialism has



Edward Lipinski, a co-founder of the Committee for Social Self-Defense, reading a declaration dissolving the dissident organization at the Solidarity trade union's national congress.

been destroying us for 30 odd years as it has been destroying others.

"It is their Socialism that is anti-Socialist and anti-revolutionary," he declared, to thunderous applause.

KOR was founded to fight for the rights of workers imprisoned for participation in riots in Radom

and the Ursus tractor factory in 1976. Although it kept its official membership small to keep out the police agents — there were only 32 actual members — its influence grew as it broadened its goals in the area of civil and human rights.

It also became a vehicle for intellectuals and workers to join to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Bankers Grow Concerned on East-Bloc Loans

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — The world banking community, still reeling from the stresses of stretching out Poland's debt repayments, registered disturbing new tremors on the creditors' Richter scale last week when Romania announced it would seek to postpone repayment of more than a quarter of its \$10 billion debts to the West.

For bankers, Romania's "temporary payments incapacity" reinforced growing concern about loans to Eastern Europe that now total an estimated \$80 billion, not counting loans to the Soviet Union. Slow growth, energy shortages, and social and political uncertainties in the region have produced a burst of belated caution on the part of Western lenders.

"Inevitably, the situation in Poland and Romania is going to affect our attitudes towards these countries," said a London banker specializing in lending to the area. Like his colleagues at other banks, he requested anonymity to protect his business contacts. "The key words are prudent and cautious," he said.

The cooling of formerly ardent business relations between financiers and members of Comecon, the economic counterpart of the Warsaw Pact, also reflects diminishing interest in obtaining loans in Communist capitals. Mindful of the Polish example and less eager to pursue expansionary development plans, these countries have shied away from bank borrowing windows.

"Look at all the [current] five-year plans; they're consolidation plans," another banker said.

Substantial Borrowers

At many banks, Eastern Europe has replaced developing countries as the No. 1 lending risk. But at the same time, few bankers believe that chances of outright default are high. Most expect that the Soviet Union would provide help to avert financial embarrassment to its allies. Furthermore, aside from Poland and despite their economic difficulties, the Communist nations are believed to have sufficient financial resources and underlying strength to remain solvent.

Seven East European countries

have substantial borrowings — Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia, which participates in some Comecon bodies — but their economic circumstances and performance differ widely.

The differences are particularly wide between Poland and the other six leading bankers and economists to doubt that Polish difficulties will be matched elsewhere. Poland has an estimated \$24.5 billion in debt outstanding, largely as a result of its importing fever in the 1970s.

The Polish economy declined 2 percent in 1979 and a further 4 percent last year.

The next largest debtor, Yugoslavia, has \$18 billion in borrowings outstanding, other East European countries have borrowed far less. All of them registered substantial economic growth last year, ranging from more than 5 percent in Bulgaria to 1 percent in Hungary, and all are expected to grow again in 1981.

Even Romania's problems have stemmed not from lack of growth, which is estimated at about 4 per-

cent this year, but from other difficulties, such as declining domestic energy production.

The Institute for Comparative Economic Studies in Vienna said last week that "under certain conditions, especially as a result of unbalanced oil-supply problems, Romania's position could worsen seriously in the next few years. Because of the alarming imbalance in the domestic economy," the institute added, "the situation could become catastrophic if Romania were to be forced by its Western creditors to slow down its economic growth."

Romania's balance of payments deficit this year is estimated at \$1.8 billion, down from the record \$2.4 billion last year. Western bankers are somewhat reassured by Romania's membership in the International Monetary Fund, which provides emergency borrowings in return for acceptance of financial discipline. They hope that Poland also can be persuaded to rejoin the IMF.

"Poland and Romania stand completely apart from the rest," a third London banker said. "They

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

For Salvadoran, U.S. Welcome Reflects Strain of Policy

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For an administration that made the guerrilla war in El Salvador its first, most heralded anti-Communist cause, the Reagan administration provided a decidedly low-key public reception last week for President Jose Napoleon Duarte, the Salvadoran leader.

In terms of access, the sturdy, dark-haired veteran Salvadoran politician had an open door. He saw President Reagan, Vice President Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and was scheduled to have a parting visit with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

But the White House deliberately refrained from staging a warm official embrace. There were no formal dinners with toasts ringing with political endorsements, no honor guard welcome on the South Lawn of the White House and no joint appearance of the two presidents for informal pictures to answer questions from White House reporters. Many other leaders have enjoyed such courtesies, but the Salvadoran was left to speak for himself in his encounters with reporters.

New Budget Troubles

Officially, the explanation was that this was a private visit, not an official one, because President Reagan lacked the time for all the protocol and flourish of a formal diplomatic call and also because Mr. Duarte himself had sought the informal approach, believing that his mission should concentrate on presenting his political case to the American people on television talk shows, at the National Press Club and in Congress.

But privately senior administration officials acknowledge that the White House, confronted by a new surge of politi-

cal troubles over the budget and arms sales to Saudi Arabia, wanted to keep a distance from Mr. Duarte in public. The president's advisers uneasily recalled the uncomfortable echoes of Vietnam touched off last spring by the dispatch of a few military instructors to help El Salvador combat the leftist guerrillas.

Moreover, the Reagan administration has lost its early eagerness for a resounding military victory over the Salva-

dorans. The emphasis of U.S. policy has shifted toward what Mr. Duarte calls "a political solution."

He faces the delicate task of pulling the military-civilian junta that he heads toward elections or some kind of negotiations with the other side.

A "Mixed" Picture

Despite his own public assurances that leftist forces in his country are weakening, many top U.S. officials are nervous about the trends in El Salvador.

The most favorable official administration assessment is that the situation has been "mixed" since the Reagan administration increased U.S. involvement in El Salvador. Some high officials assert that politically Mr. Duarte has become stronger, that the big guerrilla offensives have failed, that international opinion is now split, that the military situation seesaws and that a long but winnable struggle lies ahead.

But a more pervasive view is that the situation is bad, especially after a wave of attacks by guerrillas in August. Roughly 25 percent of the nation's power grid was knocked

out last month, though most of those power lines have been restored.

"The terrorism has put Duarte in more of a hole," a senior official said. "It's harder to contain and it's disrupting the economy and demoralizing people. They've been blowing up bridges and power generators. Our real concern is that the right, in frustration, may try to take over."

Another fear in Washington is that Mr. Duarte, whom the administration regards as a genuine "third force" between the right and the leftist guerrillas, may be assassinated.

The administration has taken comfort from the fact that nine Latin American countries, led by Venezuela and Colombia, denounced the recent move by France and Mexico to grant a form of political recognition to the leftist Democratic Revolutionary Front.

Despite Mr. Duarte's efforts to persuade the American public that he has disciplined the security forces to prevent violations of human rights by government troops, the police or National Guard, Congress remains skeptical.

In the midst of his visit, the Senate rejected an effort to remove a requirement that a \$114-million aid package be accompanied by certification from President Reagan twice a year that El Salvador was making progress on human rights and its economic development.

Protesters Arrested
SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Six people were arrested and several others were injured as demonstrators disrupted a luncheon at which President Duarte was speaking. There were about 4,000 demonstrators outside the hotel Sunday. (Photograph, Page 3.)



CONSOLING VICTIM OF CRASH — Dolores Ibaruri, the president of the Spanish Communist Party, consoled a passenger injured Monday in a head-on collision between a bus and truck in central Spain. At least 25 people were killed, and 20 hurt in the accident involving a bus carrying about 60 people home from a Communist party rally.

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- Iraq pulls back its troops, and Iran claims a victory. Page 2.

hundreds of executions of Mujahaddin, Khala guerrillas and other leftists waging the terror campaign of bombings and assassinations against Khomeini loyalists.

Revolutionary officials, including Tehran Prosecutor-General Asadollah Lajvardi, have called for the execution of "even a 12-year-old child if that child participates in an armed demonstration."

Ayatollah Khomeini, in radio broadcasts, exhorts children to inform on fellow pupils who harbor thoughts harmful to his theocracy. "Nearly 200 fighting Mujahaddin children have been executed in the past few days," Massoud Rajavi, the Mujahaddin Khala leader, said in a statement Sept. 20 from his exile in Paris. Contacted a few days later, he said by telephone that he had just learned that 30 Mujahaddin militia girls, aged 9 to 14, had been executed. His claims could not be independently verified.

110 Executed

[Firing squads executed 110 leftists for armed rebellion against the regime, Tehran radio said Monday. The radio, monitored by Reuters, said 57 members of the Mujahaddin were shot Monday in Evin Prison after being arrested during clashes in the capital Sunday. The clashes were among the worst since the 1979 Islamic revolution. Ten guerrillas, eight guards and four others were reported killed. The radio also said 53 Mujahaddin supporters were executed Sunday in the central city of Isfahan.]

Iranian Education Minister Ali Akbar Parvareh, in a telephone conversation, denied that children

Sadat's Troubles Are Reminiscent of Shah's

But Observers See Key Differences in Social, Religious Situation in Egypt

By David B. Ottaway

CAIRO — The remains of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, lie almost forgotten behind closed doors in the lower floor of the Rifa'i Mosque near Cairo's old citadel. But the ghost of his political career has suddenly risen to haunt his host, President Anwar Sadat, who, like the shah in the last years of his reign, finds himself pitted against militant fundamentalists seeking to use the power of Islam to topple his regime.

Since the sweeping wave of arrests of Moslem extremists here this month, the comparison between Egypt and Iran has been drawn more and more frequently, here and abroad.

Even the Egyptian leader has

taken to doing it, if only to defend himself against critics who are dubbing him "shah number two" and warning of another debacle for U.S. policy in the Middle East similar to the dramatic fall of the shah in early 1979.

Familiar Events

Mr. Sadat appears certain of his people's support and the strength of Egypt's institutions. He has been quick to reassure his foreign backers, most notably the United States, that there is no chance of another Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini taking power in his Nile Valley nation, now a cornerstone of U.S. military and political strategy in the Arab world.

"Don't fear that we shall have a Khomeini here," he told a news conference after his crackdown.

At first glance, the sights and sounds of recent events here seem disturbingly familiar: Militant sheikhs preaching against Mr. Sadat and his policies; bearded, white-robed Moslem fundamentalists marching in the streets at the head of chanting crowds; and big demonstrations on religious occasions in the main squares of Cairo.

Mr. Sadat's legions of defenders here, chief among them most Western diplomats, are quick to belittle any suggestion that there are more than superficial parallels between him and the shah's problems. Yet others, with no axe to grind, see at least some similarities here of Iran prior to the shah's ouster.

"There are some very alarming trends that might put Egypt in the same position," said an American

professor who asked that his name not be used. "But Egypt today, 1981, is not Iran in 1977."

Among the trends mentioned as similar to those in Iran are the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, the attempt by the opposition to parody religious fervor into political power, the use of the mosques as a base for attacking the government, and increasing social and economic tensions within Egyptian society, stemming from a spurt of economic prosperity that has brought high inflation, an acute housing shortage, and middle-class discontent.

Cairo University professor Ali Eddin Dessouki said, "Egypt has gone through some wrenching changes in the past decade. We have gone from Nasser's Socialism to Sadat's 'open door' economic policy, from the Russians to the Americans and from the Arabs to the Israelis. It's all very confusing."

At the same time, there has been a heavy dose of Westernization, including a mass of imported consumer goods Egyptians have never seen before, an influx of tourists, drinking, prostitution, gaudy nightclubs, a conspicuous display of wealth, and a variety of U.S. television programs, including the highly popular "Dallas."

Divergent Trends

"The Islamic resurgence is a protest against these kinds of Western manifestations," said Mr. Dessouki, who has just published a book in the United States on Islamic resurgence and the Arab world. "You have more and more Westernization and more and more Islamization."

Probably the most striking sign of this Islamization is the recent trend among women to don traditional clothes once again, including long, plain-colored robes, headscarves, gloves and full or half veils. Two years ago, few educated women in Cairo could be seen wearing traditional robes.

Another shade of Iran visible here, and of far greater concern to some Western diplomats, is the tendency of Mr. Sadat, like the shah before him, to brook little contrary opinion, even from his closest advisers.

Summary Firing

In the latest Cabinet shuffle, Mansour Hassan, minister for presidential affairs and information, was summarily fired. Prior to his dismissal, there were numerous reports that Mr. Hassan had conspired greater restraint in Mr. Sadat's crackdown on extremists as well as in his public dressing-down of the foreign press corps.

Yet even one of Mr. Sadat's toughest foreign critics, British journalist David Hirst, who is about to publish a book on the Sadat regime, concedes the two governments are "very different," noting in an ABC television interview, "that was confiscated by the Egyptian government, that there is 'no grain police system' here comparable to the shah's hated SAVAK."

As the birthplace of the Moslem Brotherhood, Egypt has gone through several cycles of Islamic resurgence and fundamentalist opposition activity, including terrorism and assassinations, since the early 1930s. The current one is not the first challenge to the political establishment, nor the most serious from Moslem religious quarters.

Since Mr. Sadat arrived on the political scene in 1952, alongside Nasser, as leaders of the Army cabal that overthrew the monarchy here, he has had to deal with at least three serious coup attempts by Moslem fanatics, including the near assassination of Nasser in Alexandria in 1954.

Suppressing the Brotherhood

In reaction, Nasser, and later Mr. Sadat, took measures to suppress the Moslem Brotherhood and its radical offshoots, including the execution of some of their leaders.

Despite these steps, Mr. Sadat has had a reputation for greater tolerance of the Brotherhood and sympathy for its cause than Nasser did, using its members at times to combat Communist and leftist opposition.

Furthermore, unlike the shah, Mr. Sadat never turned his back on the Moslem ulama, the country's religious leaders, or tried to stem the tide of religiosity sweeping Egypt. Instead, he accepted the Islamic shah's as one, if not the sole, basis of Egyptian law and established a *shura* (consultative) council in keeping with Islamic traditions of government.

Also, unlike the shah, he has generally lived a pious life. Mr. Sadat does not drink alcohol and attends the mosque regularly.

Another difference that analysts point to: There is no hierarchy of religious leadership here as there is in Iran, and no real independence of sheikhs and mosques from the Egyptian state.

Mr. Sadat, in his latest crackdown, tried to stem a growing attempt by the fundamentalists to set up an independent system of mosques and secret societies.



Denis Healey hails Labor supporters in Brighton, England, after retaining the party's deputy leadership, beating Tony Benn.

U.K. Labor Party Presses On With a Left-Wing Program

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England — The Labor Party pressed ahead Monday with the adoption of a left-wing program at its annual conference despite the defeat Sunday night of the left-wing standard-bearer, Tony Benn, in the hotly disputed contest for deputy leader.

The 1,300 delegates voted to outlaw private schools, to pay all 16- to 19-year-olds whether they had jobs or not, to nationalize most banks and other financial institutions and to reject a mandatory policy of wage restraint such as the one implemented by the last Labor government. Some of the measures were approved by a two-thirds majority, which means, in theory at least, that they must be included in the manifesto on which Labor will run in the 1983 election.

In the corridors of the hangar-like Brighton Conference Center, meanwhile, there was widespread uncertainty as to the next step for the party. The extremely narrow margin by which Denis Healey, the moderate former chancellor of the exchequer, defeated Mr. Benn produced intensification rather than resolution of Labor's internal conflicts.

More Bloodletting Seen

British political commentators said they expected the bloodletting, which has sapped the party's energy for two years, to continue unabated. Writing in the Guardian, Peter Jenkins said that "a result so desperately close can settle nothing much." Malcolm Rutherford of the Financial Times added, "a decision on the future of the Labor Party and its place in British politics has been postponed."

The militants who supported Mr. Benn made it clear that they would bring strong pressure on the former peer to challenge Mr. Healey again next year, despite all the turmoil such a campaign would create.

"Whatever we may say, and there are clearly some who feel that for the sake of party unity the fight should end here, yesterday's

Mitterrand Says Saudi Plan A Base for New Peace Talks

Reuters

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — President Francois Mitterrand of France said here Monday he had found wisdom and realism in the approach of Saudi leaders to solving the Middle East crisis.

Mr. Mitterrand said at a news conference at the end of a three-day visit to Saudi Arabia that both countries felt a plan put forward by Riyadh last month was a good basis from which to launch a new search for peace.

Crown Prince Fahd, author of the plan, said at the same news conference that the plan was open to modification. The plan incorporates the essentials of some United Nations resolutions on Middle East peace.

Defining the State

But the French-Saudi talks in Taif, the kingdom's summer capital, seemed to have left the two countries with differing views on how the Palestinian problem and the future of Jerusalem should be resolved.

Diplomats said the differences centered on what territory a Palestinian state should include, with the Saudi Arabians arguing that Jerusalem should be its capital and the French favoring a more open status for the city.

Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia appreciated France's refusal to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, despite Mr. Mitterrand's long-standing personal support for the Jewish state.

"Our talks have shown that this friendship, for Mr. Mitterrand, does not exclude the recognition of the rights of others," he added.

Mr. Mitterrand, who left for Paris after the news conference, is to visit Israel in January. His aides said he chose Saudi Arabia for his

[Sunday's] result will not end the struggle," the radical leaders said in a broadside distributed to all delegates Monday morning. "The right wing are determined there will be no 'peaceful co-existence.' There is no way out. What we need is an organized left wing, fighting with the same tenacity as the right wing."

The Bennites angrily promised to seek vengeance against the 21 left-wing members of Parliament who are believed to have abstained in the decisive second round of Sunday night's voting, refusing to support Mr. Healey because of his policies and Mr. Benn because of his tactics. Had they backed Mr. Benn, he would have won fairly comfortably.

Several of the abstainers may be voted off the party's National Executive Committee as punishment. One of the most prominent among them, Neil Kinnock, Labor's education spokesman, said he expected to lose his seat. He said he had declined to vote because although he agreed with Mr. Benn's views he stood "for victory in the next general election."

Like many other people, he believes that Mr. Benn's abrasive personality would make such a victory impossible.

At the same time, however, there were several voices raised in calls for unity. Michael Foot, the party leader, and several of Mr. Benn's principal supporters said they would urge him not to challenge Mr. Healey again next year, on the ground that the party must devote the next two years to preparing for the electoral campaign against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"It was perfectly right for Tony Benn to have stood," said David Wainwright, the member of Parliament for Walsall North, who was leading Benn's backer. "I'm very disappointed that he lost by such a tiny margin. But there should be no election next year so that Labor can concentrate its whole attention on forcing out this terrible Thatcher government."

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WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Belgium Sets General Elections for Nov. 8

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The outgoing Belgian government decided Monday to hold general elections on Nov. 8, the caretaker premier, Mark Eyskens, announced. For the first time in general elections, the minimum voting age will be 18.

Mr. Eyskens also announced that the parliament would meet a last time Tuesday to give the next houses the power to change the constitution. The so-called regionalization process — giving more autonomy to Belgium's two language areas — must still be completed.

The mediator appointed by King Baudouin to find out whether a new government could be formed without elections, outgoing Deputy Premier Willy Claes, on Monday concluded that this was impossible. The king accepted the conclusions of Mr. Claes and met with Mr. Eyskens, who resigned last Monday, giving approval for the elections. They would have been due in early 1983.

U.S. Espionage Trial of Ex-Army Officer Delayed

United Press International

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — The espionage trial of Joseph George Helmich Jr. was interrupted Monday while lawyers negotiated what defense counsel Peter Desiring said "could materially shorten the proceedings."

The trial was delayed as prosecutors and defense lawyers met outside the courtroom and later at the bench of U.S. District Judge Susan Blank. The jury was not brought into the courtroom.

Mr. Helmich, 44, is a former U.S. Army warrant officer. He is charged with selling to the Soviet Union for \$151,000 top-secret technical information on parts and key tests for the U.S. cryptographic system, known as KL-7, in the 1960s while he was stationed in Paris.

Begin Talks of an Israel-Jordan Confederation

Reuters

TEL AVIV — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said Monday that he would like to see a confederation between Israel and Jordan.

In a radio interview marking the eve of the Jewish New Year, Mr. Begin said this was "the vision I have in my heart." Discussing Middle East peace negotiations, in which Jordan has refused to take part, Mr. Begin said he dreamed of the day on which there would be peace between the two, "and as a result of this peace we will be able to give Jordan a free port on the Mediterranean."

Acquittal Asked for 33 in Spanish Coup Bid

The Associated Press

MADRID — Defense lawyers on Monday asked acquittal for all 32 military men, including three generals and a Civil Guard colonel, and one civilian indicted for trying to overthrow Spain's government in a rightist coup last February.

Lawyers said that at least a dozen of their colleagues also asked that King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia present, if they consider it convenient, a written declaration about the abortive coup.

They also asked the presence of 250 persons as witnesses in the trial, for which no date has been set. Defense lawyers say it would likely take place early in 1982. The lawyers presented their provisional conclusions at the supreme court of military justice in Madrid.

Many Ex-Soldiers Said to Flee Afghan Call-Up

The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Recent Afghan defectors said Monday that the Sept. 7 recall of discharged soldiers triggered a mass escape from Kabul, that included otherwise loyal members of the Soviet-backed ruling Khalq Party.

"Since we already were trained, we knew we would be the first sent into battle," said Wahidullah Sharif, 28, who was to have joined the Commerce Ministry on Sept. 8, but instead fled to neighboring Pakistan. The call-up of all military veterans under 35 was deemed necessary to replenish the ranks of the shrinking Afghan Army, whose 1979 strength of 80,000 is believed to have been halved by defections and desertions.

W. Berlin Legislators Reject Censure of Aides

United Press International

BERLIN — West Berlin's city parliament rejected a motion of no confidence in two of its legislators Monday as squatters began a new house occupation to switch attention from recent violence back to the housing problem. Police confirmed the new occupation, but said they would not interfere.

The censure motion proposed by the Alternative List, a loose coalition of squatter sympathizers, Marxists and environmentalists, was defeated, 68-12. Forty-six of the 126-member city parliament abstained.

The motion was aimed at Ulrich Rastendorfer, the senator responsible for housing, and Heinrich Lummer, who gave the order to evict squatters from eight houses last week which triggered a day of rioting in which one man died.

Murdoch Threatens to Close Times Unless Protest Halts

By Steven Rarner

New York Times Service

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher who owns Times Newspapers Ltd., warned Monday that he would permanently close the 196-year-old Times unless protesting workers took down on demands for more men and more pay.

Both The Times and its sister publication, The Sunday Times, have been shut since Sunday as a result of a dispute centering on 101 machine minders at The Sunday Times.

"We have decided to close down if work does not resume properly," Mr. Murdoch told reporters after a meeting of company directors. Earlier, the 50-year old executive described the situation as "a straight attempt at hijacking us."

Times Newspapers has already suspended the 1,400 staff members at The Sunday Times but on Monday agreed to not take any decision on suspending the 2,500 Times workers until after a special meeting Tuesday of the Trades Union Congress Print Industries Committee.

The board of Times Newspapers is to meet again Wednesday morning to reconsider the situation.

On the union side, division and disarray appeared to prevail Monday, as the action by the National Graphical Association brought angry words from other unions who claimed they were not consulted.

"The NGA had acted without consultation for other unions," said Owen O'Brien, general secretary of the assistant machine minders union. "Let it stop this here and now because the industry as a whole, and Times Newspapers in particular, cannot stand a long dispute," he said. Other unions, including those representing the journalists, have insisted they were prepared to continue working.

Editor Is Interviewed

In a television interview Monday, Harold Evans, editor of The Times, accused the members of the union, which is not technically on strike although pickets have been set up, of acting with the "height of irresponsibility."

"This is the most serious situation I have ever seen in Fleet Street," said Mr. Evans, who was previously editor of The Sunday Times. "We might be in for a total shutdown of The Times and The Sunday Times," he said.

The two papers have separate staffs and until 1967 were separately owned. Now they are housed in connecting modern buildings on Gray's Inn Road, about a mile north of the Fleet Street newspaper hub.

Times Newspapers, which was losing more than \$20 million a year, was bought in February by Mr. Murdoch, the controversial

publisher whose other publications offer large doses of sensationalism.

As a condition of purchase, Mr. Murdoch negotiated new contracts with most unions providing lower manning levels and made clear that fewer labor disruptions were essential to continued publication. In 1979, the two papers and three supplements were shut for 11 months.

"We have lost many millions of pounds we've poured into this either through redundancy, severance pay or in direct losses and in new investment," the publisher said Monday. "And we are still being held up like this so there is no point in going on," he said.

The NGA, was among the unions that refused to agree in February to manning reductions. Meanwhile, the assistant machine minders did agree to reductions and received for the first time in 1979, said they had personal knowledge of 30 Tehran high school girls being executed earlier this month.

Iran Children Join Leftists

(Continued from Page 1)

stayed out of politics during the last shah's regime, and remained politically inactive after his downfall in 1979, said they had personal knowledge of 30 Tehran high school girls being executed earlier this month.

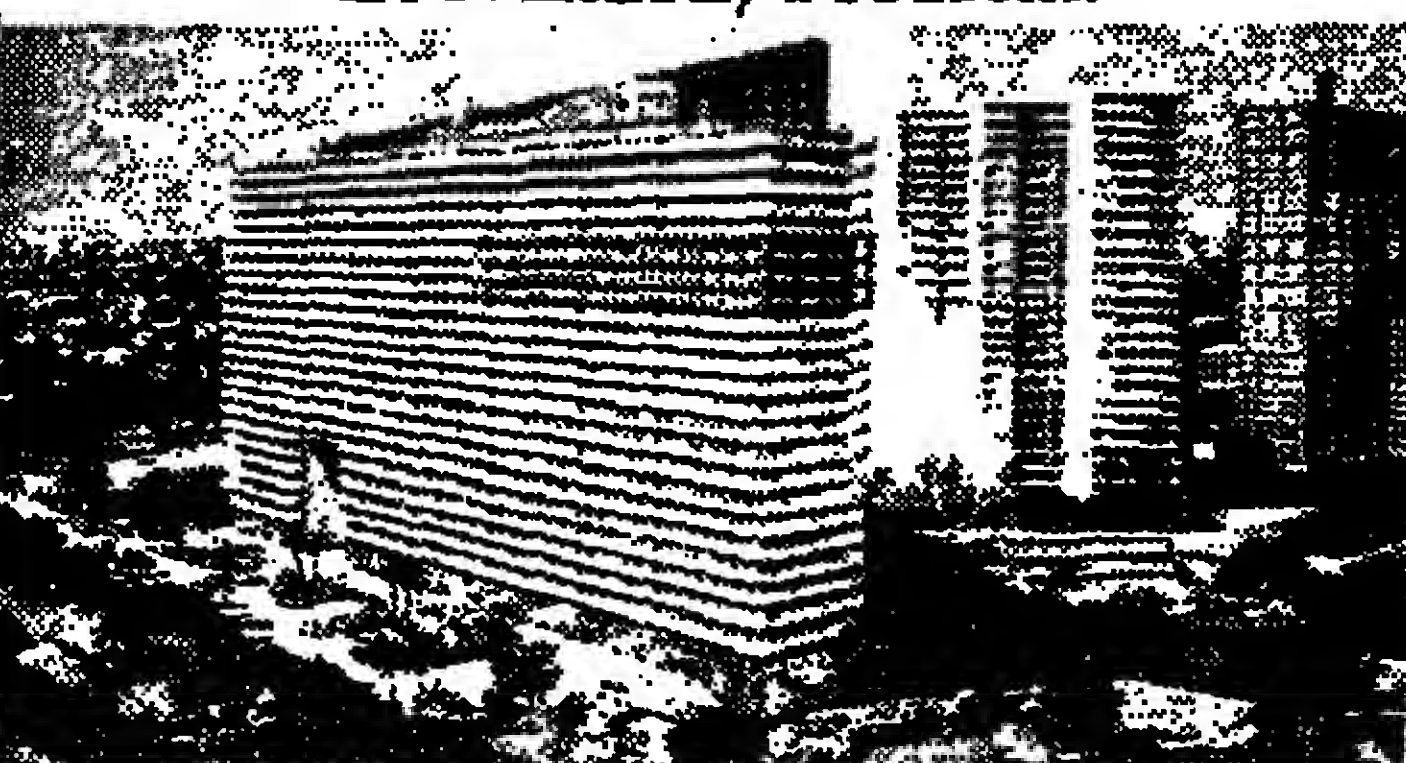
Torture Reported

They said the girls were accused of belonging to the Mujaheddin Khalq and distributing its literature as their school last spring. They were rounded up and taken to Evin Prison, and executed two days later, the sources said.

As part of the campaign to muzzle dissent in the schools, some high school pupils have been arrested and tortured, sources said. One case cited was a young Iranian man recently arrived here having a 19-year-old who was graduated from a Tehran high school last spring. The teen-ager was arrested at his home and accused of distributing Mujaheddin leaflets at school.

After refusing to confess to plotting to kill Islamic Revolutionary Guards, the traveler said, interrogators burned the young man's right arm, left leg and back with cigarettes. A half-dozen other Iranians contacted by telephone said there were reports circulating in Tehran that up to 30,000 high school students had been barred from schools last fall. One source said a low-ranking Education Ministry official had verified this.

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ANTI-DUARTE PROTEST — A San Francisco policeman drove demonstrators off the sidewalk at a hotel where President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador was speaking. Several people were arrested inside the hotel when they interrupted the speech. Story, Page 1.

High Court Rules Trudeau Acted Legally On Constitution, but Also Backs Provinces

OTTAWA — The Supreme Court of Canada ruled Monday that the federal government was acting legally in its constitutional struggle to bring home Canada's constitution from Britain's Parliament.

But the court also indicated its support of provincial arguments that constitutional changes should be made by agreement between the government and the 10 provinces. The decision left unclear the next move in the attempt to reform the constitution.

The controversy over provincial powers has been a key issue in Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's struggle to transfer the constitution from Britain to Canada.

Tradition of Agreement

Eight of the 10 provinces had claimed that the government could not ask the British Parliament to transfer the constitution with amendments affecting provincial powers if the changes were not approved by all 10 provinces.

The court voted 6 to 3 that the package interfered with provincial rights and that there was a tradition of agreement being required

between the two levels of government — provincial and federal. On the third crucial question, the court voted 6 to 3 that there is a tradition, and 7 to 2 that no law is being broken.

The outcome leaves the next move in the process of constitutional reform up in the air because the court supported the provinces, yet ruled that, according to the letter of the law, the federal government was acting correctly.

Mr. Trudeau has proposed to establish a purely Canadian constitution by asking Britain to abolish the British North America Act of 1867 and to transfer to Canada exclusive power to amend its constitution in the future.

But against the opposition of eight provinces, he is also asking the British Parliament to make a few last amendments, notably one that would establish a bill of rights applicable both to the federal and provincial governments and another that would establish a procedure for future amendments.

The Québec government, which rejects the federal system altogether, is believed to be considering steps that would bar application of the new constitution in its territory. The refusal to accept what would be the fundamental law of

the land, in particular a rights charter that would reduce the provincial assembly's powers, would be expressed in a motion by that body that would then be submitted to referendum.

This plan is being likened to a form of civil disobedience and even to a declaration of independence. It would occur only in the ultimate stage of a resistance that in the beginning is expected to take more moderate forms and to be coordinated with that of seven other provinces.

Motions of protest may be introduced in the provincial legislatures followed by lobbying in London that could include a visit by all or most of the eight provincial premiers. In several provinces, a sudden calling of elections on the issue to demonstrate public support for the provincial position is said to be under consideration.

If the provincial offensive fails and the British Parliament accedes as expected to Ottawa's request for approval, then the action of Québec, at least, would move into a more extreme phase.

In addition to contemplating an act of civil disobedience, the ruling Parti Québécois appears to feel that the circumstances are favorable to reviving its fight for independence.

Schmidt's Party Suffers Severe Losses In Regional Elections in West Germany

By John Vinocur

BOONN — Christian Democrats won more than 50 percent of the votes and Social Democrats suffered severe losses in municipal elections acknowledged by both parties to reflect changing national political moods.

Final tallies Monday from the state of Lower Saxony, which Sunday elected new city officials for the first time in five years, showed the Christian Democrats winning 50.2 percent of the statewide vote, a gain of 2.2 percentage points, while the Social Democrats fell to 36.9 percent, a loss of 6.6 percentage points. The Social Democrats, the party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, were able to hold only one city with an absolute majority.

The Free Democrats, the Social Democrats' partner in the national coalition, were at 6.3 percent, a fractional advance. A party called

the "Greens," initially an ecologically oriented, special-interest group but increasingly involved in leftist anti-NATO politics, won 3.6 percent of the vote with its first statewide tickets.

'A Serious Loss'

Peter Glotz, the national director of the Social Democratic Party, said it suffered "a serious loss" in which national politics had played a major role. He said discussions of cutbacks in social services because of government indebtedness and a recession were special factors in the voting in many cities.

Public opinion polls show the Christian Democrats would win about 50 percent of the vote if national elections were held now. The Social Democrats are given about 36 percent.

Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democrats, asserted that the result showed that voters were repelled by what he called the "deficient leadership capacity" of Mr. Schmidt and Willy Brandt, the party chairman.

Mr. Glotz, in an unusually frank statement concerning the results, said that the Social Democrats must now work "so that the whole young generation doesn't run toward" the Greens. The statement suggested that there was pressure within the party for further movement toward the left to try to gather youth votes.

Mr. Glotz recognized at the same time that many traditional working-class voters stayed away from the polls because they were "disoriented" — a reference to the internal battles within the party and national coalition.

The Communist Party picked up a few seats, a rarity for it in West Germany, and won 12.5 percent of the vote in the city of Oldenburg at the expense of the Social Democrats. There the Social Democrats' youth wing refused to campaign

for the party organization and was regarded as having given its tacit backing to the Communists.

The next national elections in West Germany are scheduled for 1984, but there will be four elections for state parliaments next year. A clear trend against the national coalition in those elections likely would be a factor in further loosening the bonds between the two government parties.

Policeman in Ulster Killed, Another Injured by Rocket

BELFAST — A rocket attack killed a policeman and seriously injured another Monday in the Roman Catholic district of West Belfast, police said. Seven people were arrested in a nearby apartment block.

A police spokesman said shots were heard when security forces poured into the area to search buildings for the rocket launcher. It was not immediately clear whether the arrests were made in connection with the rocket attack, the shooting or both incidents.

No one was injured in the apartment shooting, a police spokesman said. He did not say whether police returned fire.

Police said the two officers were driving on the outskirts of the Andersonstown district when at least two rockets were fired. Further details were not immediately available.

The slain officer was the second member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary to be killed in three days and the 20th this year.

On Saturday, two gunmen killed an off-duty police officer, George Stewart, 33, in a bar in Killough, southeast of Belfast. The outlawed

Weinberger Defends AWACS Sale in Senate

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON — Amid clear indications of a hardening position by the Saudi Arabians, the Reagan administration began on Monday a formal defense in Congress of its embattled proposal to sell five AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, warning that a loss of Saudi oil resources to the West could "tip the balance of power in the world," emphasized the radar planes' role in protecting those resources. He also declared they would not be a threat to Israel.

In London, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, declined to link Saudi oil supplies to U.S. political policies. A U.S. refusal to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia would not affect oil prices, he said. "It would have a bitter psychological effect, but the oil price will continue as planned," Sheikh Yamani said.

On the eve of Mr. Weinberger's testimony Monday before the Senate Armed Services Committee, a Senate staff study was released which concluded that failure to carry out the AWACS deal would damage U.S. relations with the Saudi Arabians and could adversely affect U.S. plans for defense of the Gulf and its vital oil resources.

The study, made for the Foreign Relations Committee, also found that the AWACS sale is not likely to pose a significant military threat to Israel. But it expressed concern about the danger that the planes and another item in the \$8.5-billion sales package for the Saudis — AIM-9L air-to-air missiles — might fall into Soviet hands and give Moscow access to some of the most advanced U.S. military equipment.

AWACS is an acronym for Airborne Warning and Control System.

Negative Reaction

The Associated Press, meanwhile, quoted administration sources as confirming that the Saudi Arabians had a highly negative reaction to the comprehensive worked out between the White House, key congressional members and a top Saudi representative. The plan — to station U.S. person-

Kennedy Assails Reagan's Ecology

BOSTON — Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the Massachusetts Democrat, attacked the environmental policies of the Reagan administration and said that Interior Secretary James Watt should resign because he is "an embarrassment to the nation."

Sen. Kennedy on Sunday also criticized "irresponsible nominations" to the Department of Energy, U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Land Management and Office of Strip Mining.

"Ronald Reagan is a Theodore Roosevelt in reverse, seeking to take us back to the days when the robber barons treated our land as their own private preserve," the senator told the Sierra Club, an environmental group. He also said that Mr. Watt's "ingrained bias against the environment is inconsistent with the responsibilities of his position. He is a liability to the Reagan administration, an embarrassment to the nation and an enemy of the environment."

nel aboard Saudi AWACS planes to guard against possible misuse — was considered by congressional sources to be the only way the Saudi deal would not be vetoed by Congress.

But presidential counsel Edwin Meese 3d said Monday the administration still is negotiating with the Saudi Arabians to try to find a compromise acceptable to both the kingdom and Congress.

Mr. Weinberger, attempting to ease hostile congressional sentiment, told the Armed Services Committee there were great stakes in the issue.

"The destruction of the oil-gathering and loading facilities in Saudi Arabia, or their control by a hostile power, could tip the balance of power in the world," he said.

Mr. Weinberger added, "Saudi oil resources are vulnerable and threatened."

As to the perceived threat to Israel in the AWACS deal, cited by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel on his visit to the United

States earlier this month, Mr. Weinberger said the sale of AWACS craft and other equipment to the Saudis would successfully balance "the imperative of Israeli security with the need to respond to threats to essential resources and regional stability."

The Reagan administration promised Mr. Begin that the United States would be careful to safeguard Israeli security.

Fahd Appeal to Senators

TAJF. Saudi Arabia (WP) — Crown Prince Fahd, the administrative ruler of Saudi Arabia, said Monday that U.S. senators should realize they would best serve their country's interests by approving the AWACS sale.

Prince Fahd, responding to questions at a news conference, seemed to go out of his way to praise the Reagan administration's efforts to persuade Congress not to block the deal, drawing a distinction between the White House and its opponents in Congress.

But his comments seemed to

parallel warnings from lower-ranking members of the royal family that the broad issue of commercial, military and strategic relations between Riyadh and Washington could be harmed if the proposed sale falls through.

"The president and members of his government are making all possible efforts to make sure the kingdom gets the AWACS," Prince Fahd said. "We know the Congress sometimes decides contrary to the president. But we have every confidence in the president, who is doing his utmost."

Prince Fahd declined to say what Saudi Arabia would do if the Senate vetoes the sale.

A high-ranking Saudi official and member of the ruling family said Sunday that the kingdom would refuse any agreement that includes the command of the AWACS by U.S. officers, or the obligatory presence of U.S. crewmen beyond the training period.

Reagan Offers Broad Plan Designed to Cut U.S. Crime

NEW ORLEANS — Calling crime "an American epidemic," President Reagan proposed Monday a sweeping reform program to redress "the imbalance between rights of the accused and rights of the innocent."

In a speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Mr. Reagan said today's criminals "for the most part are not desperate people seeking bread for their families. Crime is the way they've chosen to live."

The president went on to say that the administration "will support legislation that permits judges to order offenders to make restitution to their victims."

The speech was one of the strongest and most comprehensive anti-crime documents delivered by a president in recent times.

"Crime is an American epidemic — it takes the lives of 23,000 Americans, it touches nearly one-third of American households and it results in at least \$8.8 billion in financial losses," Mr. Reagan declared.

He said the war on crime "will only be won when an attitude of mind and a change of heart takes place in America — when certain truths take hold again and plant their roots deep into our national consciousness. Truths like: Right and wrong matters; individuals are responsible for their actions; retribution should be swift and sure for those who prey on the innocent."

Mr. Reagan emphasized the need for moral values and decried "social thinkers" of the past who discuss crime only in terms of "disadvantaged childhoods and poverty-stricken neighborhoods."

Mr. Reagan focused his speech primarily on what he called "career criminals," youthful offenders and the impact of drug addiction on the crime rate.

From these statistics about youthful offenders and the impact of drug addiction on crime rates a portrait emerges — the portrait is that of a stark staring face — the face of a human predator ... nothing in nature is more cruel or more dangerous," he said.

Program Outlined

He outlined areas where the U.S. government can assist local law enforcement officers in the fight against crime, saying that he and his administration will:

- Support "a number of statutory reforms that will redress the imbalance between rights of the accused and rights of the innocent." To that end, he said, the administration will work with Congress to achieve a sweeping revision of the federal criminal code. The government also will seek reform of bail laws.
- Establish a task force on crime victims.
- Seek through foreign policy to eradicate illicit drugs wherever

Betancourt in Hospital After Stroke in U.S.

NEW YORK — Rómulo Betancourt, president of Venezuela from 1959 to 1964, was in stable condition following a stroke, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Betancourt, 73, fell at his New York City apartment last Thursday and was taken to Doctors Hospital.

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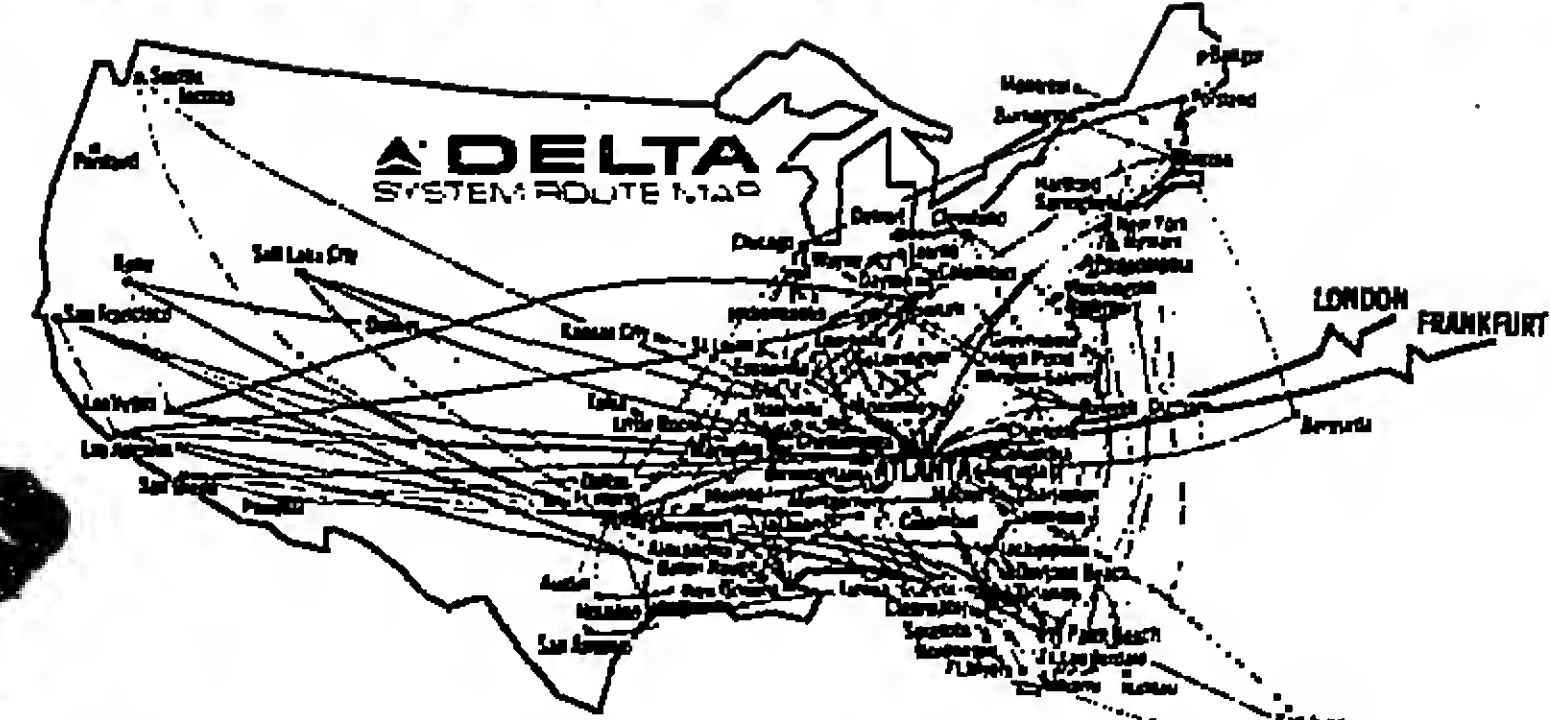
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After Healey's Narrow Victory

The relief being displayed by moderate Britons at Denis Healey's wafer-thin victory over Tony Benn for the deputy leadership of the Labor Party owes more to sentiment than substance, Mr. Benn lost because of style rather than policy. Despite Mr. Healey's electoral triumph, Mr. Benn's policies are virtually certain to be adopted by the party's conference this week. They include unilateral disarmament, withdrawal from the Common Market and a much more interventionist role by the government in British industry. In other words, Mr. Healey's election is unlikely to stall the party's sharp swing to the left.

A side effect of Mr. Healey's victory, however, is that it will probably slow the defection of Labor Members of Parliament to the new Social Democratic Party. It is far too soon to predict what impact that will have on the next general election, which need not be held until 1984. But one possible short-term result is that it will strengthen the more conservative elements in the Social Democratic-Liberal alliance. Should that prove true, it would make it more difficult for the traditional constituency of the left to switch its vote from Labor to the Social Democrats, even if the Labor Party has been radicalized by Mr. Benn and his left-wing colleagues. And if in the long run it is to succeed in replacing Labor as the nation's second party, the Social Democrats must capture that constituency.

Labor, itself, emerges from the election

deeply riven. Ironically, Mr. Healey won under a new electoral system imposed by the left, which divides the party into three blocs — the parliamentary party, the constituency parties and the unions. One apparent result of that new system is to institutionalize conflict in the party. That is particularly unfortunate at a time when Labor lacks strong leadership. Michel Foot, who in his younger days was a firebrand well-known for his acerbic eloquence, has proved a weak party leader. In fact, he apparently could not even summon the courage to choose between Mr. Healey and Mr. Benn. According to R.W. Apple Jr. of The New York Times, when the time to vote came, Mr. Foot abstained.

With the Labor Party in disarray and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party seemingly unable to get the sputtering British economy to turn over, the Social Democrats and Liberals have an unusual opportunity to shape the political discourse in Britain over the next couple of years. If they can agree on and clearly articulate an economically responsible and socially conscious middle course between the polls of Thatcherite Toryism and Bennite Labor, they have a chance of replacing Labor as one of the two major political groupings in Britain just as Labor replaced the Liberals in 1922. And if they should do that, they would become the logical political base for Laborites with leanings such as those of Mr. Healey.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Half on the Track to Namibia

Does the Reagan administration mean it? Will South Africa heed it? Can black Africa buy it? What a remarkable coup for U.S. diplomacy if the answer to all three of these questions turns out to be yes. For those are the big questions raised by the new plan to grant acceptable independence to the huge territory known as Namibia or South-West Africa. Long-stalled negotiations would be resumed on the basis of fresh ideas for constitutional and security arrangements.

If it works, a war would end, a multiracial democracy could take root, black Africa would be calmed and neighboring Angola could redeem its promise to remove Cuban and Soviet forces. If it fails, there is risk of widened violence in southern Africa, leading to what the Reagan team hopes to avert: a great Soviet-bloc influence.

This is not the first time South Africa has agreed to a Western-sponsored plan for granting true independence to a colony it has ruled illegally since 1966. A prior agreement evaporated last year, presumably because Pretoria guessed that the incoming Reagan team would not press the issue. So confident was South Africa of Washington's indulgence that it loosed tanks and planes against Namibian guerrilla camps in Angola — and was shielded from United Nations condemnation by a U.S. veto.

Despite appearances, though, the Reagan administration insists that it favors a settlement along lines defined with its partners, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada. Wisely, it has stopped talking about requiring an advance pullout of Cubans from Angola. And it has somehow cajoled South Africa into accepting a new timetable, provided Namibia's white minority obtains a bill of rights.

Providing such rights should not be impossible. Altered election arrangements also seem feasible. A harder task is proving to black Africa that South Africa is at last bargaining in good faith.

It should be clear in a month whether Angola can agree to anything like the revised formula. Perversely, those hopes are blotted by an administration campaign to repeal the Clark Amendment, which bars military aid to anti-government guerrillas in Angola.

U.S. influence on South Africa may not be as great as black Africans believe. But South Africa is more likely to heed the nudges of a conservative team in Washington — if those nudges are determined. President Reagan has gone out of his way to conciliate a security-obsessed South Africa.

To redeem U.S. diplomacy — and principles — he needs now to deliver on Namibia. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sneering at Camp David

Israel offered a new wrinkle as its Camp David talks with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy resumed the other day. The idea is to replace the military government of the territories Israel occupied in 1967 with an Israeli civilian administration reporting to the minister of defense. The plan's author, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, evidently sees it as a sort of halfway house to Palestinian self-rule. The plan's critics see it as a front for the creeping annexation that the Begin government acknowledges is its real purpose — a wrinkle on a familiar face.

Given the success of negotiation as an instrument of peacekeeping in the Middle East in recent years, a new arrival from Mars might wonder why the resumption of this round has been greeted with such universal skepticism, apart from the somewhat forced enthusiasm of the Israeli government and some Egyptians. The explanation is, of course, that the topic now on the table, the Palestinian question, is different and harder. Deciding early — without testing it — that Camp David was a snare, the Palestinians and their friends have concentrated on destroying it and forcing its sponsor, the United States, to come up with another answer. Many people would say that by their boycott the Palestinians have destroyed at least that part of Camp David pertaining to them. But

they have quite failed to get the United States to come up with something else.

What are the chances of that? When the Reagan administration talks about the Middle East, its emphasis is on military-type security, with the Arab-Israeli dispute rating not much more than a passing glance. At the United Nations last week, the secretary of state managed to avoid mention of Camp David altogether. This troubled some Israelis, who fear the administration may be slipping away from the process that is at once Israel's only existing peace channel and its best defense against having to tackle the Palestinian question seriously ("Don't pressure us, we're negotiating.")

But it ought to trouble Palestinians and their supporters, too. For the U.S. alternative to Camp David may not be, as they hope, a Geneva squeeze on Israel. It could turn out to be a quiet decision that the Palestinian issue is not only too hard and politically unrewarding but not all that urgent, since demonstrably the oil-Arabs' security worries are drawing them into ever greater security cooperation with Washington anyway. What the Palestinian camp might well ponder, in short, is whether it is really in its interest to sneer at Camp David.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Problems of West German Economy

Unemployment on a large scale is now becoming a permanent feature of the West German economy. The safety net of social security is coming under strain. As more people lose their jobs it becomes progressively more difficult to finance the income support measures which seemed essential to avoid social unrest in the days when full employment was taken for granted.

These pressures will grow as the unem-

ployment gets worse. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has linked the austerity budget with the need to cut public borrowing and thus reduce interest rates.

It is Japan, not West Germany, which is poised to dominate the third industrial revolution of electronics and robot-based industries. Carrying through the changes needed to catch up with the lead which the Japanese have already built will strain the West German economy to the limit.

— From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 29, 1906

INTERLAKEN, Switzerland — At Lausanne, a meeting of 400 Russian students has been held to arrange united action with their compatriots at other Swiss universities against what they term persecution by the Swiss police. The meeting was held behind closed doors, and what measures were decided upon were not made public. Heretofore the Russian students have been given a warm welcome at the universities in Switzerland but lately, several cases of plotting and otherwise abusing the privilege of using Switzerland as a refuge has brought down upon their heads a great deal of censure. Early this year, a school for explosives was discovered by Zurich police.

Fifty Years Ago

September 29, 1931

NANKING — Shanghai students — armed with sticks, stones, knives and other makeshift weapons, but filled with fanatic anti-Japanese zeal — continued today their attack upon the Nanking government, inciting the populace against the officials who, they maintain, are not wholeheartedly trying to repel the Japanese advance. A mob of 2,000 students yesterday launched an attack upon the Foreign Office here and nearly succeeded in killing Dr. C.T. Wang, minister of foreign affairs for the Nanking government. The attack climaxed a week of furious demands by an aroused populace, led by students, for a declaration of war on Japan.



The AWACS Deal: A Foreign Policy Fiasco?

By Anthony Lewis

RACINE, Wis. — They used to charge the Carter administration with amateurism in the conduct of foreign affairs. That was before President Reagan and his men got into selling AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. Now the critics must be nostalgic for the elegance of the Carter years.

For sheer bloody incompetence there has been nothing in recent memory to equal the handling of the AWACS sale. It would be comic if the results were not likely to be so disastrous to U.S. interests.

An administration that speaks of bringing the Saudis into a "strategic consensus" in the Middle East is in the process of deeply offending them. An administration pledged to the closest friendship with Israel is embittering that relationship. An administration much praised for its savvy in dealing with Congress has fumbled congressional relations on a crucial foreign policy question.

The AWACS affair has been a series of self-inflicted wounds. It began without any warning to key members of Congress, without consultation, without anticipation of what the rawest amateur should have understood would be sensitivity about the sale of such a sophisticated system.

Last winter, the administration decided to let the Saudis buy enhanced equipment for their F-15s. When Undersecretary of State James Buckley went up to Capitol Hill to testify about the decision, he gave out a hint that an AWACS sale was being considered. So when that news broke a while later, members of Congress felt they had been taken unfairly by surprise.

Blundering Measures

No personal effort was made to line up support in Congress before the AWACS deal was sprung — or for months thereafter. While opponents worked hard, gathering what turned out finally to be signatures of a majority in both Houses against the deal, administration lobbyists did nothing.

To handle this politically charged matter the president's advisers chose a man who had no clout whatever: Richard Allen. He is the assistant for national security affairs — one who, unlike his predecessors, has no regular access to the president and no effective ability to coordinate departmental policy affecting national security.

When Ed Meese or someone finally woke up and realized that the proposal was going down, heroic rescue measures were tried. But these, too, were blundering.

The idea was to get Saudi agreement to joint control of the AWACS planes into the 1990s with U.S. personnel aboard. Per-

haps that could have been negotiated originally, if the Reagan people had felt the pulse in Congress and explained the political problem to Crown Prince Fahd. It might even have been arranged later — if done quietly, as the Saudis like to do things.

Instead, a strange semi-public negotiation was tried in Washington. A young Saudi air force officer, Prince Bandar, was taken to Capitol Hill and shown smiling on television. Predictably, his elders in Riyadh said no.

Patch Together

The administration and the Saudis may still patch something together to avoid congressional rejection. At its best, this would still leave the Saudi regime feeling humiliated. The lesson to Arabs generally would be that the United States is not able to carry out commitments that it has freely chosen to make when Israel objects.

Relations with Israel may also suffer. The Israelis, so professional in the conduct of their business,

are bound to wonder about a U.S. administration that decides to so provocative an issue — one way or another — without understanding the risks to its interests. And the Reagan White House, for all the continuing protestations of love for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, is in fact furious at the Israelis over the whole business.

How can one explain such a performance from people credited with being, if nothing else, slickly professional? Was it arrogance — a belief that Israel and its friends would go along because they trusted Mr. Reagan? Could it conceivably have been ignorance of the reaction that the AWACS proposal would arouse? Or may it simply be that the president and his top White House advisers are showing their inexperience and ineptitude in foreign policy?

The AWACS episode is only one of a number that cast doubt on the way this administration does business in foreign affairs. I have been at a conference, spon-

sored by the Aspen Institute and the Johnson Foundation, of experienced and on the whole rather conservative national security specialists. Much comment has been made on the Reagan administration's objectives but surprised at the clumsiness and insensitivity of its methods.

The most urgent need in foreign policy, when Mr. Reagan took office, was to rebuild the commitment and cohesion of the Western alliance. Instead the administration has shaken the allies by careless decisions on the neutron bomb, provocative talk about the Russians, a zany insistence that the greatest threat to world freedom lay in El Salvador.

For eight months, moreover, the president has shown almost no interest in foreign affairs. He has had to focus on economic policy, it is said. He is still focusing on it, and when will he not be? The world will not stop while the president of the United States considers one problem at a time. ©1981, The New York Times

Reagan's Economic Arcana

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — President Reagan dipped his pen in his enchanted ink and called the United States to order Thursday night. He did not again turn the public's bones to water — such raptures are for newswriters, and hence are things of the past. But he did four useful things.

At a moment of national nervousness, not to say neurosis, about economic arcana, the president came front and center to show (as E.M. Forster said) that "keeping calm and cheerful is one of one's unspeakable functions."

Second, he canonized the Social Security issue, which could have turned the 1982 election into a referendum on the Republican "attack" on Social Security.

Skepticism

The proposal to put off painful choices until after a bipartisan study is mandatory politics (there being no moral obligation to walk off a cliff). It is also a venerable Washington tradition. It is a combination of the Scarlett O'Hara Doctrine of Government ("I'll think about it tomorrow") and the "Always" Hypothesis ("Tomorrow is always a day away").

Third, the president reaffirmed his determination to press for reductions in a range of other entitlement programs. An understanding skeptical financial community is watching for evidence that gov-

ernment can modify promises that were made imprudently.

And the financial community is watching for evidence that this president can avoid the paralysis that has afflicted most recent presidents. (The proposed AWACS sale is a threat to economic health because it may end with a presidential defeat that would be seen in financial as well as diplomatic circles as evidence that the United States still is not led by its president but by Congress, a fractious committee of 555.)

Angry Public

Fourth, the president focused attention on something the public understands and likes: cutting government payrolls. In this regard, it was interesting that the AFL-CIO, while staging "solidarity" rallies, does demonstrate class division — division within the labor movement.

The division is between blue-collar workers and the "new class" white-collar workers of the public employees' unions. The latter are left-wing, shrill — and directly threatened by the president's program. Blue-collar workers know they pay taxes that pay for white-collar workers, with whom they feel something less than "solidarity." Tenors of the left would die in white-hot rage if some people may think Reaganites wear black-tie when cutting the budget.

But the public is a lot angrier about "bureaucrats" than about Betsy Bloomingdale's parties.

It is reported that many congressmen are not so much angry at David Stockman as they are "sick and tired" of him. That does them no credit.

Perhaps never in U.S. history has an executive branch appointee been so indispensable to so much. Had he not been available for his job, the president's program would not have begun moving until May, and would not have moved far by next May.

If the markets are jittery about Reaganite action, imagine how they would be in the face of inaction — in a fifth year of drift. Some congressmen resent Mr. Stockman not because he is a constant bringer of bad news and poser of hard choices, but because he has risen above his — or their — station. Washington is a steep social pyramid, and many congressmen have little engines fueled by envy of a few who rise from anonymity — especially those whose rise is the expected result of industriousness in the service of imagination.

Incoherent

Mr. Stockman is guilty not only of precocity but of coherence. He understands that a great nation's economy is like a Rubik's Cube. It has six sides and you have to fix all six simultaneously. Congress is almost systematically incoherent, unable (when not just unwilling) to consider how one thing leads to, or is connected to, two thousand others.

Mr. Stockman is the sharp chisel the president needed for sculpting new politics from the granite of government inertia. Like a chisel, Mr. Stockman is sharp because he is narrow at the cutting edge. That is not to say he is intellectually narrow. He has reflected more profoundly than most about broad questions of social policy. To say he is narrow at his cutting edge is just to say he is, of necessity, tightly focused. Cutting is his job.

Chisels Wear Out

A chisel takes a pounding, and wears out. But that outcome is, I pray, a long way off, and before it happens Mr. Stockman will have set a standard of public service at which most subsequent servants will shoot in vain.

"Everything," said Dostoyevsky, "seems stupid when it talks." Mr. Reagan's program will seem stupid if (which it does not expect) it fails. Meanwhile, some of Mr. Stockman's critics resemble the British cavalry officer who was said to be so stupid even some of his fellow officers noticed. ©1981, The Washington Post

Busting The Blocs In Europe

By Stephen S. Rosenfield

WASHINGTON — The specter haunting Europe today is not simply the fate of Poland or the fluttering of West Germany but the loosening of the two blocs. It has the look of a development that will go on regardless of what happens in this country or that. Statesmen of East and West are far from learning to live with it.

After World War II, East Europe was Sovietized, meaning conquered and colonized. Now Poland is being Polonized again and the question is whether, notwithstanding national differences, the rest of East Europe may be "Polonized," too.

Pressing

For the Kremlin, it is a pressing question, since it knows better than anyone of the exertions required to keep East Europe red.

After the war, a prostrate and otherwise defenseless West Europe was Americanized, meaning that U.S. influence became predominant — and was accepted and repeatedly affirmed by the people. Now Europe is being "Francized." On the French model, Europeans are turning toward national policies parallel with but not entirely aligned with Washington.

I say "Francized" rather than "Finlandized," as some critics of West Europe's trending do. The latter term has come to be shorthand for pre-emptive surrender. It is a gross libel on the Finns. They did not cave under pressure. They just a war, had an enormous burden forced upon them, and managed to extricate great dignity, substantial liberty and real security despite it all. How marvelous if East Europe could be "Finlandized."

Not Surprising

As naive nationalistic currents stir in both halves of Europe, in both Moscow and Washington the problems of managing an alliance become more vexing. In the circumstances, it is not surprising that the two great powers show a certain confusion in playing out their traditional postwar roles.

In Moscow, the striking feature is the Politburo's relative permissiveness toward a movement with immensely unsettling implications for Kremlin vital interests. Presumably not a day passes when the Soviets do not redo the calculus of intervention, but unless and until they do intervene, their overall performance shows a welcome maturity, or indecision, or whatever.

No doubt, it has occurred to them that whatever the pluses and minuses of nonintervention in the eastern part of Europe, substantial pluses may lie within reach in the western part.

Continued Soviet tolerance of Solidarity and economic help to Poland will help Moscow present itself in the West as a reformed and even a safe power. The loosening tendencies already apparent in western Europe would be boosted. Eurocommunism would revive.

Washington's Polish question is much smaller and simpler than Moscow's. On the surface the administration's official policy has been strong and correct. It has done its bit for deterrence by warning Moscow of the costs of intervention, and it has moved to join the Polish bailout.

Under the Surface

Under the surface there circulate some darker attitudes which could become important in a crunch. I would argue that the U.S. interest lies in seeing the Poles consummate a solution of their own. This means no Soviet intervention and it means that Poland of one persuasion must compromise with the other. The byways of the mind tell me that the U.S. interest lies in seeing the not kept boiling, or even in seeing it boil over. The resultant difficulties for the Soviets, it is suggested, make this tempting. Anyway, who are Americans to tell Poles not to struggle in their fashion for their freedom? In a word, the anti-Yalta line.

Well, you might say, Moscow sure is doing what it can to stir the anti-NATO pot in Western Europe, under the table and on the table. Fair to fair. Quite so. Poking around in the other half of Europe may have seemed routine in the past. As the blocs slip, it becomes more delicate and perhaps more dubious. Provocative in the West, vulnerable in the East, Moscow needs to be the first to get this message. ©1981, The Washington Post

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.

Robert Montgomery, U.S. Actor, 77, Dies

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Robert Montgomery, 77, a debonair actor in dozens of films, an aggressive president of the Screen Actors Guild and a director and producer, died Sunday of cancer at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center.

Mr. Montgomery twice won Academy Award nominations for "Night Must Fall" in 1937 and for

OBITUARIES

"Here Comes Mr. Jordan" in 1941.

He was born Henry Montgomery Jr. in Beacon, N.Y., on May 21, 1904. His parents were well-to-do and he went to private schools until he was 16. But, as he was making plans to go to Princeton, his father died, leaving only enough money to support Mr. Montgomery's mother.

Mr. Montgomery went to work cleaning locomotive engines. Later, he worked as a wiper in the engine room of an oil tanker and tried writing before turning to the stage. Broadway led to Hollywood and a supporting role as a football hero in "So This Is College" in 1930.

Typcast as an Aristocrat

He was soon playing opposite Joan Crawford, Greta Garbo, Norma Shearer, Myrna Loy, Lullah Bankhead and Helen Hayes. He also appeared with Irene Dunne, Carole Lombard, Bette Davis, Susan Hayward and Ingrid Bergman.

Mr. Montgomery made more than 60 films, including "Untamed," "Private Lives," "Inspiration," "Yellow Jack," "Earl of Chicago," "Ever Since Eve" and "Rage in Heaven."

In the 1930s and 1940s, if a screenplay called for a masculine

antagonist with a sense of humor, two names came to mind: Cary Grant and Robert Montgomery. He described some of his early Hollywood roles by saying, "The directors shoved a cocktail shaker in my hands and kept me shaking it for years."

In the mid-1930s, just when Mr. Montgomery was becoming typecast as the handsome playboy, he persuaded Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer to let him play the killer in "Night Must Fall." The role won him an Oscar nomination.

While he was in Europe on business in 1940, he signed on as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service and bought two ambulances with his own money. He drove in France. When the United States entered the war, he received a Navy commission and left the Navy with the rank of commander.

It was while recuperating from attacks of tropical fever that he had contracted in the South Pacific that he started thinking "They Were Expendable" in 1945. When the director, John Ford, fell ill, he paid a compliment to Mr. Montgomery by letting him finish the film as director. Mr. Ford later said he could not tell where he left off and Mr. Montgomery began.

After the war, Mr. Montgomery chose for his first full-time directing job the Raymond Chandler mystery, "The Lady in the Lake." He also starred in the film.

Mr. Montgomery became intertwined with the new medium of television in the late 1940s, and early in 1950 he put together "Robert Montgomery Presents," an award-winning dramatic series that brought to television such literary works as "The Last Tycoon" by F. Scott Fitzgerald, "The Letter" by Somerset Maugham and



Robert Montgomery ... in 1952 photo.

"Appointment in Samara" by John O'Hara.

Politically, Mr. Montgomery was a conservative and often helped raise funds for Republican political candidates. But he was also one of the first activist presidents of the Screen Actors Guild, serving from 1935 until 1938 and again in 1946.

When Eisenhower went to the White House in 1953, he asked Mr. Montgomery to advise him on how best to present himself on the increasingly important medium of television.

In later years, Mr. Montgomery returned to Broadway, directing Karl Malden and Paul Newman in "The Desperate Hours" in 1955, and Joseph Cotten in "Calculated Risk" in 1962. The last film he directed was "The Gallant Hours" in 1960 which starred his old friend, Jimmy Cagney.

In 1968 he wrote a book, "Letter From a Television Viewer," and assailed the three major networks for what he said was an increasing tendency to discourage quality and creativity and for assuming that most TV viewers were "simple fools."

Mohammed Riad

CAIRO (AP) — Mohammed Riad, 57, a former Egyptian state minister for foreign affairs, died Sunday in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where he had been undergoing treatment for spinal cancer. Mr. Riad spent most of his diplomatic career representing Egypt at the United Nations in New York and Geneva. He was state minister for foreign affairs from 1975 to 1978, when he became assistant secretary-general of the Arab League. In 1979, he served briefly as acting head of the Arab League following the resignation of an Egyptian diplomat, Mahmoud Riad. The two men were not related.

Bronislaw Malinowski

WARSAW (UPI) — Bronislaw Malinowski, 30, who won the 3,000-meter steeplechase gold medal for Poland at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, was killed in a car collision Sunday night, the PAP news agency said.

Harold F. Johnson

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y. (AP) — Harold F. Johnson, 84, a former U.S. economic adviser and a founder of Hampshire College, died Sunday. Mr. Johnson served as the American chairman of the North African Economic Board in Algiers and chief economic adviser to the American ambassador to the free French government during World War II.

Tokyo Debates U.S. Request to Transfer Arms Know-How

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A Reagan administration bid to get Japan to transfer military-related technology to the United States has touched off a sharp debate in government circles here on the wisdom of selling the country's industrial secrets to its major economic rival.

In Tokyo for comprehensive talks with Japanese officials, the U.S. deputy defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, said Monday, "We intend to pursue a policy of encouraging a rational division of labor in the military technology sphere. Discussions with the Japanese were still at the 'initial stage,' he said, but 'progressing very well.'"

Japanese officials and defense analysts, however, suggested that Japan's powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry has strongly objected to the U.S. overture on the grounds that it would pull the plug on highly classified advanced electronics and laser know-how the United States is thought to want.

Tokyo's ultimate action on the request is important because it comes at a time when U.S. officials remain determined to get Japan to shoulder an increasingly greater burden for its own defense to help offset U.S. military commitments in the Pacific.

Faced with huge government deficits, Tokyo has backed away from substantially boosting its arms spending, citing the scarcity of public funds and the lack of a popular mandate for an expanded military role.

The idea of helping to meet demands for more burden sharing by supplying the United States with defense-related technology has appealed to many top Japanese officials, sources in Tokyo said, as a means to demonstrate Japan's good faith and ease friction between the two countries over military issues.

The proposal, however, has stirred a strong pacifist response from opposition politicians in the Diet (parliament) and elements in the Japanese public who charge that the technology trade would

violate the principles of Japan's ban on arms exports. More important, it has struck a deep nationalist chord among MITI bureaucrats who police the export ban and are concerned with protecting the high-grade Japanese technology that they consider central to the future of the country's formidable industrial base.

"Reciprocal Basis"

In June, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger conveyed the U.S. request for the first time during talks with the director general of the Japan Defense Agency, chief, Joji Omura, in Washington. Earlier this month, officials from the two countries agreed in working-level talks to expand the exchange of defense technologies "on a reciprocal basis."

The Reagan administration approach marks a major departure in the 30-year-old mutual security ties between the two countries. So far, the flow of military know-how has been in Japan's favor, but Pentagon officials now emphasize that it should be brought into better balance.

In the opinion of Foreign Ministry sources, which is shared by

ranking officials by the Japan Defense Agency, the country's ban on weapon exports does not apply to potential sales of military technology to the United States because they are already provided for under the conditions of the existing Japan-U.S. mutual security treaty. Yutaka Wada, director general of the Defense Agency's equipment bureau, said that the Pentagon "wants more of a two-way street. [The United States] has very generously given most of its sophisticated equipment to Japan ... and has not received very much in return. We recognize the fairness of the argument."

No Specific Items

Japanese officials said that their U.S. counterparts have yet to name specific items, but have broadly talked about advanced electronics, laser optics and a range of state-of-the-art technologies. The United States, they said, is expected to give Japan its shopping list by the end of the year.

Foreign Ministry officials, sources said, plan to deflect criticism of the potential deals by pointing out that Japan would still be able to reject specific U.S. re-

quests for technology in highly sensitive areas on the ground that the United States has turned back similar Japanese requests in the past.

Any final agreement, Mr. Wada said, would only cover defense-related systems developed under government defense contracts because, "it would be impossible for the government to force the private sector to supply technology" developed on a purely commercial basis.

Mr. Carlucci was in Tokyo to urge the Japanese to make greater efforts to expand their military role in light of Soviet arms expansion. According to government sources, however, he told Japan that the Reagan administration would be looking for progress on the technology transfer issue during current Diet deliberations.

A top Foreign Ministry official, quoted in Japanese press reports, suggested that the Cabinet-level decision needed to break the deadlock would have to wait until the Diet recesses in mid-November because of Japanese leaders' concern that the issue could disrupt Diet parliamentary work and block the passage of key domestic policies.

Japanese Workers Win Cancer Suit

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A district court Monday ordered a chemical company to pay the equivalent of \$4.4 million in compensation to workers who contracted cancer and other diseases after handling a toxic substance for the firm.

The court, in ruling against Nippon Chemical Industries of Tokyo, said there was a clear connection between exposure to the chemical hexavalent chromium and diseases of the lung, liver and stomach.

It ordered the company to compensate the families of 24 deceased workers and 73 sick employees who had been exposed to the chemical through their jobs. The verdict was the first in Japan regarding pollution from chromium, a heavy metal used in dyes, bleaching agents, pharmaceutical synthetics, cosmetics and other chemical compounds.

Farm Ministers Fail in Bid To Solve EEC Wine Dispute

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Efforts to settle the French-Italian wine war collapsed Monday at the opening of a European Economic Community farm ministers meeting dominated by angry fights over food.

In what participants described as a tough and harshly worded speech in the private meeting, Farm Minister Giuseppe Bartolomeo of Italy accused France of "trade terrorism" for blocking 1 million hectoliters (22 million gallons) of Italian wine at customs points. He warned that the EEC would be destroyed if the blockade continued.

"It was a fairly effective exposure of what France has been doing in disruption of trade," British deputy farm minister, Allick Buchanan-Smith, said after the meeting. "You had a sense around the table of a high degree of support for the Italian position."

Other participants said the French deputy farm minister, André Cellard, repeated assertions that the wine would be allowed in as soon as proper documents had been sent to his government.

The documents are necessary to prove the wine originated in Italy and not in a non-EEC country, which would be required to pay customs duties. Customs officials in France say about 10 percent of the wine has been let into the country. Mr. Bartolomeo again asserted that the documentation requirements are a ruse to keep the wine out to protect French wine producers.

Wine growers in France are concerned about less expensive Italian wines hurting their business.

EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn failed in an attempt to get the French and Italian rep-

resentatives to meet privately before the full ministerial session. No new negotiations were scheduled, and the next step could be for the EEC Commission to ask the European Court of Justice to order France to unblock the wine. Such suits usually take months to resolve, and rulings are often ignored by member governments.

Later, during a debate on problems of the EEC wine market in general, Mr. Bartolomeo and his top advisers walked out of the meeting, participants said. He was quoted as saying he would refuse to discuss anything to do with other EEC wine matters until France relaxed its stance on Italian imports.

Demonstrators from several countries, including a handful of Italian wine growers, gathered outside the EEC office building during the meeting to lobby for protection of their produce from foreign competition.

Bail Allowed for 2 Held In Plot to Kill Gandhi

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Two young men arrested recently on charges of conspiring to assassinate Prime Minister Indira Gandhi were ruled eligible for bail by a magistrate who said they had been moved to New Delhi illegally.

The two were not immediately able to raise the equivalent of \$1,115 bond set for each. Kameshwar Prasad Singh and Ganesh Dutt were arrested Sept. 16 in the town of Hajipur in Bihar State on bandit charges and were later brought here after police claimed they confessed to parts in an assassination plot.

Panel of Jews to Investigate U.S. Reaction to Holocaust

By Colin Campbell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A commission of leading American Jews has been formed under the chairmanship of Arthur J. Goldberg, former associate justice of the Supreme Court, to inquire formally into some painful questions left over from World War II.

"Some scholars have argued that neither American Jews nor the U.S. government reacted forcefully enough," Mr. Goldberg said. "And there are those who argue that they did all in their power. There has been no definitive study of exactly what took place."

The commission, made up of 26 prominent rabbis, jurists and political leaders, also hopes to shed light on the evolution of U.S. foreign policy. By using the Freedom of Information Act, researchers will seek access to government archives from the 1940s regarding what President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the State Department knew, how soon they knew it and what they did about it.

Camp Survivor

An initial grant of \$70,000 has been received from Jack P. Eisner, a New York businessman and himself a survivor of concentration camps. The actual research will be done over the next two years at the Jack P. Eisner Institute for Holocaust Studies, one of three institutes within the Center for Jewish Studies at City University's graduate school. Mr. Eisner helped found the institute two years ago.

The panel, known as the American Commission on the Holocaust, will seek to answer questions that have gained increasing prominence in recent years, among them these:

- Which Jewish groups were active on the American scene, and what did they do or fail to do about the Holocaust?
- Did influential Jews attempt to influence U.S. policy, and what effect did they have?
- Could the persecution of Jews have been limited if American Jews had shown more concern for their fellow Jews in Europe and exerted their influence on Roosevelt and on Congress?
- Were Nazi offers to release hundreds of thousands of Jews merely a stratagem to embarrass the Allies, or were they neglected opportunities to save lives?

Recently, such questions have been the focus of a small explosion of doctoral dissertations and such books as last year's "The Terrible Secret," by the historian Walter Laqueur, and this year's "American Jewry and the Holocaust," by the Israeli historian Yehuda Bauer.

According to the scholar who will lead the research, Seymour M. Finger of the City University's graduate school, the study's findings are "potentially embarrassing" to some American Jewish

groups and are likely to be controversial in any case.

All concerned agree that the subject is of more than historical interest. Questions of how to judge and act in response to accounts of anti-Jewish persecution in Argentina, Iran, the Soviet Union and elsewhere are living issues, and have become embroiled as well in debates over the Reagan administration's policies on human rights.

Timing of Study

There are evidently several reasons, apart from Mr. Eisner's sponsorship, for embarking on the study now.

"This has been a much mooted and argued proposition," Mr. Goldberg said about American Jewish responses to the Holocaust as the first news of it began to leak out of Europe in early 1942.

He added that the study would "let the chips fall where they may." Other reasons mentioned by participants for doing the research included a desire to illuminate recent arguments over when to use quiet diplomacy and when not, a perceived need to instruct Jews who may be faced with comparable problems, and an increasing interest in countering the "obscene doctrine" in one critic's phrase, that the Holocaust never happened.

Hyman Bookbinder, a member of the President's Commission on the Holocaust — which is not connected with Mr. Goldberg's group — said last week that the question "Why wasn't more done?" remained an "agonizing" one for American Jews. Mr. Bookbinder is the Washington representative of the American Jewish Committee.

Cynthia M. Horowitz, the director of that committee's extensive library, added that new university centers for Jewish studies, and the increasing accessibility of archives that had previously been sealed, had lately encouraged young historians to reconsider the activities of American Jews during World War II.

The first meeting of the commission on the Holocaust convened Thursday in New York City.

New Zealand Sets Election

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — New Zealand's next general elections will be Nov. 28, Prime Minister Robert D. Muldoon said Monday. His National Party holds 50 seats in the single-chamber Parliament, the opposition Labor Party has 40 seats and the Social Credit Party has two.

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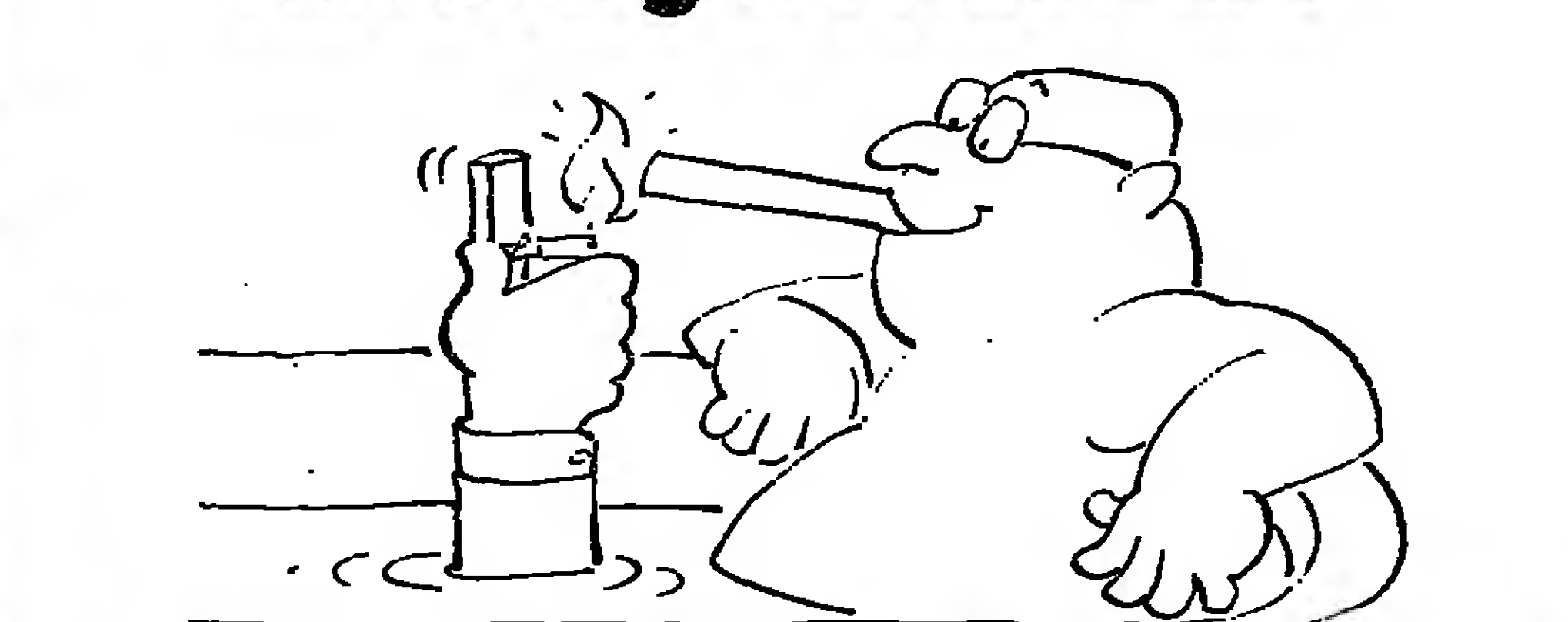
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Michael Howard: A Historian in Orbit

By Lara Marlowe

LONDON — Alexander the Great is said to have sat down and wept after conquering the world. Michael Howard, the Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University, has reached the pinnacle of his career at the age of 59, rather later than Alexander did. Yet even as he pours a cup of tea and grumbles about the calories in chocolate cake, one senses the sort of world-weariness that Alexander must have felt. It's lonely at the top.

After all, not many professors are chosen by the prime minister and appointed by the queen — in fact, less than a dozen in all of Britain. Howard's chair, which he regards as "an amusing anachronism," was founded by George I in 1724. The holder of the chair is virtually a British institution.

Early in 1980, speculation abounded as to who would succeed the aging Lord Dacre, better known as Hugh Trevor-Roper, as the keeper of the soul of Britain's history. The Sunday Times ran an article on the five front-runners for the position. When Howard's appointment was announced, students greeted him in lectures and seminars with rounds of applause. Though he rejected chapters of their theses and never tolerated nonsense from any quarter, they had to admire his eloquence, the scope of his knowledge, and his ability to share it in a way accessible to all of them.

"Completely Sequestered" Howard's father was a well-to-do businessman, his mother the daughter of an immigrant German-Jewish stockbroker. He describes his childhood as "Proustian," and adds that he was "completely sequestered from the real world until the war."

His first glorious feat, or, as he called it, his "last moment of madness," occurred at Salerno during World War II, where he earned the Military Cross for leading an infantry assault against a German

Personalities



Prof. Michael Howard

stronghold. He maintains that the exploit was "sheer good luck," and goes on to explain that "anybody can be brave in their first action, before the rats have started getting at you. Then you get tired and cautious."

After the war, Howard completed his degree at Oxford, where he studied 17th-century English constitutional history under his predecessor. He then spent a year writing the history of his regiment, the Coldstream Guards, and went on to teach at the University of London, where he was offered a lectureship in military history.

This was "a second enormous stroke of good luck," he said, "because I got in on what was the ground floor of a growing racket." Thermodynamic weapons were just being invented, drastically changing the nature of military studies.

"I found myself being rung up by English industries saying, 'What are your views on the hydrogen bomb? You are the lecturer in military studies.' So rather accidentally I found myself to be one of

the first people in England who made it his business to know about these things."

The faint-hearted may be reassured to learn that, in Prof. Howard's opinion, an all-out nuclear war is no more likely now than it ever has been. He conceded that an accidentally launched nuclear missile would be a "most ghastly catastrophe," but is certain that it would be perceived as such by everyone involved and would not lead to a riposte.

'International Orbit'

He participated in the foundation of the International Institute for Strategic Affairs in London and worked closely with the first strategists of the thermonuclear age. "Within five years, I was moving in a kind of international orbit which I had never conceived of existing." This included attending all seven of the Pugwash conferences, the first U.S.-Soviet arms control talks.

During one of the Pugwash meetings in 1961, Howard sat down to read the Times of London in the Century Club in New York. "The Franco-Prussian War," his first major work, had just been published, and he noted with interest that the article he was skimming was about that war. "I then realized that it was a review of my book, a rare review of my book, and had been given star billing."

In March of this year, Howard gave his inaugural lecture in a flourish of Oxford pageantry. That was his most triumphant hour, but he still remembers that day in New York as being the happiest.

"The Franco-Prussian War" went on to receive prizes and acclaim. Howard agrees with critics that it was his best work. "It's awful that one's first book should be one's best, because it suggests that one has steadily deteriorated since then. But it was a marvelous topic."

Other books followed, including a translation with Peter Paret of Clausewitz's mammoth "On War," considered by Howard to have been his most useful work. He is currently writing a book on the Prussian military thinker for the Oxford University Press's Past Masters series, and dreams of beginning a big book on World War I, but complains that the Regius professorship is turning him into a "university bureaucrat," leaving precious little time for teaching and writing.

Quintessentially British

Howard's biography reads like an index of quintessentially British privileges and honors. He is, however, "conscious of having been brought up in a society which is not going to last any time." He does not delude himself that Britain will become great and magnificent again, nor does he believe that his country will decline into a kind of chaotic nothingness.

"I do not think either of these will happen. But what one can see as an historian is that Britain is at the end of an historical curl which reached its apogee in the middle of the 19th century. If one is simply thinking of the projection from the past, then the outlook is pretty grim. But we obviously are changing, into a very different kind of society and it will take us some time to be conscious of what our new role is."

When he speaks of this painful transition, Howard once again identifies with the days of yore. He bristles at the idea that someone like him, steeped in British tradition, might serve as a model.

"I certainly don't see myself as being an acceptable model for people younger than I am, because I so evidently am a member of a speech, my accent, all the rest, belong to a class which is no longer acceptable and credible as a ruling elite. But there is nobody else who is either."

Politically, Howard has by his own definition moved from center left to center right.

"One does, alas, get more conservative as one gets older. But I haven't swung all that far. I was an Ailes (Clement Attlee, Labor Party leader who came to prime power in 1945) socialist in the 1940s, and am now a Tory. I would again like to feel that the world has changed around me, but I don't think this is so. One does become more conscious of the fragility and the necessity of preserving the social value. One becomes more skeptical about the possibilities of fundamental changes in society or in human nature, and I am afraid that this sort of hardening of the arteries is something which is occurring to me."

Pop Music
Solo Albums by Women:
Three Hits, Two Errors

By Michael Zwirn

PARIS — Singing is one of those enterprises that looks deceptively simple from the outside. You don't need to take the trouble to learn an instrument and everybody has a voice. Otherwise disadvantaged in the macho music business, women tend to possess naturally angelic timbre and are thus easily seduced by vocal ambition. This has led the wives of Charles Foster Kane and John Lennon to launch musically disastrous and personally embarrassing singing careers.

Historically, musicians tend to look down their noses at "chick singers," who they believe get more attention and make more money than men do, by riding along on their looks. Talented women either get blocked by insecurity or work twice as hard to prove they are more than just a pretty face. The struggle can make them neurotic. It was particularly tough on five musicians such as Billie Holiday and Janis Joplin.

This situation opened up, as far as rock is concerned, in the late '70s and sexually integrated groups are no longer unusual. But rock can be so lightweight and undemanding these days that, male or female, it no longer takes exceptional talent to be considered exceptionally talented. Three albums by female rock stars, all currently in the top 25, prove both this rule and its exception.

Stevie Nicks is a member of the supergroup Fleetwood Mac. On stage with them she is like a cute kitten playing with a cat she floats around dressed in black chiffon, knee boots and a top hat, slapping a tambourine. Her fast-vibrato soprano is one of the group's trademarks.

Nicks' solo album "Bella Donna" was No. 1 until it was kicked down a notch by the Rolling Stones last week. The most interesting thing about "Bella Donna" is trying to figure out what it has that makes so many people want to buy it.

Her songs are pleasant but they all sound like variations on the same theme. "She matters to you," "In the still of the night," "I hear you in the morning," "Still the same old story" and so on. The product of an attractive but limited sensibility, her extensive novel-contemplations can become extremely annoying with

repeated listening. The melodies sound like they are all in the same key. This is Los Angeles at its worst, empty heads cruising in sports cars through Bel Air.

Nicks' style is reminiscent of an inexperienced actress trying hard to stick to the marks on the floor, or a student playing Mozart on the clarinet, tapping her foot too conscientiously, being sure to get all the notes but missing the music in the process. "Bella Donna" only comes alive when the Eagles' Don Henley puts in a guest appearance, and all of a sudden we hear how expressive the human voice can be.

Like Nicks, Debbie Harry is part of a group (Blondie) going it alone for once. There has recently been a rash of this sort of thing, with Bill Wyman (Rolling Stones), John Entwistle (The Who), Phil Collins (Genesis) and Grace Slick (Jefferson Starship) all making solo albums. None of these people have announced their intentions to leave their respective folds, but there is time on their hands between tours and recordings and it must be a relief to escape organizational frustrations for once. The difference between Harry and the others is that, without her, Blondie could not exist.

The songs on her solo album, "KooKoo," sound as if they were recorded before the (happy) end of the disco craze. Their verbal books are boring. "Surrender my love to you/Oh no, I won't," for example. As she sings "Do it like this/Jump, jump," you will probably not be tempted to jump.

Harry has been called the Marilyn Monroe of rock and she has the same passive sexuality. Here, take me if you want me, if you dare. She plays the sex-symbol role without reluctance. But she toys with seduction without seeming very interested in it.

The arrangements sound like a road company production of "Hair," and one number is a perhaps unconscious and certainly less exciting homage to the old Martha and the Vandellas' hit "Dancin' in the Streets." Once again, the most interesting thing about "KooKoo" is trying to figure out what it has that makes so many people want to buy it.

Last but certainly not least we come to a woman who is perhaps the most talented rock singer and composer since Bob Dylan. This sort of categorical statement can be dangerous, but Rickie Lee Jones comes close. In 1979, her first album was a hit with musicians and the public alike. Fired by the marvelous single "Chuck E's in Love," it went into the top five and won her a Grammy as best new artist of the year.

Her second, "Pirates," currently No. 5, proves that she is considerably more than a one-shot fluke. She is intense, expressive, almost exploding. When she moves into a sort of recitative, she gives the impression of talking directly to you. She is as dramatic, wide, loose and funky as Nicks and Harry are stiff, narrow, tight and anesthetic.

These are real emotions expressed through real situations. Her subjects dance, not float, walk not ride, sing rather than recite or complain. Like a good novelist she objectifies interior conflicts through irony and ambiguity, so that they assume universal validity.

Jones had trouble handling quick fame after her first album; with that, and the breakup of her romance with songwriter Tom Verlaine, she went into a depressive state. She moved to Seattle. Most of the songs on "Pirates" come out of that period.

"Well, goodbye boys/oh my baby, boys/oh my sad-eyed Sinatras." "They live on the edge of the corner of living on the run." "Once Johnny the king made a spit ring and all the skid kids saw a very, very proud man." "Some kids like watching Saturday cartoons/some girls listen to records all day in their rooms." "And these are the things who'll turn your memories back into dreams again."

She can belt, cry, speak, squeak, caw, chuckle, swing. "Eddie's got one crazy eye/that turns him into a cartoon/when a pretty girl comes by." Cole Porter might approve.

Theater

A Producer Surveys Broadway Shakeout

By Jeffrey Robinson

CAGNES-SUR-MER, France — "When you talk about the legitimate theater," said Alexander H. Cohen, "there is only one town. New York is the theater town."

Cohen should know. He's one of the last of the Broadway producers. An endangered species, if you will, because U.S. theater is not what it once was.

In the late '20s there were almost 100 functioning Broadway theaters. Today we're down to 31. In cities across the country they build arenas and basketball courts and fields where the circus can play, but virtually none of them have proscenium theaters where plays can be produced. There is no real subsidy of theater in America.

Then along comes a plan to revitalize the New York theater district, to bring life back to Times Square, but at what cost? At the loss of several theaters. Two of the remaining 31 are set to be torn down right now. They're boarded up, waiting for the wreckers. I think to see a theater torn down is criminal."

Born and bred in New York ("I never left"), Cohen, with his wife, Hildy, summers in Cagnes, on the Mediterranean east of Nice. "I sit around, reading a lot," he said. Reading is part of a producer's life and there are a lot of reading to do because there are a lot of producers left, and it seems that almost everybody a producer meets these days is reworking his second act.

'The Balance Sheet'

"In the old days there used to be 50 major Broadway producers and 50 more in the West End of London. Today there might be less than a dozen in each town. What you find today instead are presenters who import or export a show, or prospectors who are nothing more than gamblers — big management groups who speculate on plays. With them, everything rides on the balance sheet. With a producer, everything rides on getting the play produced."

After 40 years in the business, he has produced about 100 plays. "I went out and found original material and nursed it along until opening night. Perhaps as many as half of them did not make money, but that's not the point. Barring

500 in the theater is very good. The job of the producer is simply to get the play produced. Forty years ago that was enough. No one judged you on your last success. Today, sadly, everything is reduced to How much did you make?"

His first venture of note was the co-production of a play called "Angel Street." It cost \$18,000 to open in December, 1941. Today, he says, to revive that play and stage an acceptable production would cost upwards of \$500,000. "Yes, it's 40 years later, but that's still way out of proportion."

Those costs, of course, must be passed along to someone, and that someone is the theatergoer. Ticket prices on Broadway are higher than ever. It's not uncommon to find \$35 to \$50 printed on a ticket — this at a time when Broadway is competing for business against entertainment such as night baseball, where \$8.50 will buy great seats.

"Everything changed about eight or nine years ago when advertising dollars for the theater left newspapers and went into television. It was effective, but the audience in the theaters was different. It was basically a TV audience that was now coming to Broadway and they brought with them lower standards of what is acceptable on a stage. They were less demanding, somewhat younger, and generally new to the theater."

"Because there were so many of them, runs of plays were extended. 'West Side Story' in its original production was a smash hit and ran for one year. Today anywhere from three to 10 years is commonplace for a successful musical."

Producers have had to adapt their marketing techniques to this new kind of theatergoer, and one of the ways they have done that is through the Times Square stall called TKTS. Every afternoon, unsold tickets for that evening's performance go on sale at half price.

"It means that, after the first few years of a run, tickets are priced in anticipation of the fact that 550 seats will go on sale for half that. Don't forget that, in this theater, every empty seat costs



Rickie Lee Jones

the most talented rock singer and composer since Bob Dylan. This sort of categorical statement can be dangerous, but Rickie Lee Jones comes close. In 1979, her first album was a hit with musicians and the public alike. Fired by the marvelous single "Chuck E's in Love," it went into the top five and won her a Grammy as best new artist of the year.

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"I have always tried to maintain a certain level of quality. I admire actors and I guess I've worked with almost every important star in the English-speaking world. I had my ups and downs with Marlene Dietrich. I did not enjoy my experience with Victor Borge. And I had an impossible time with Jerry Lewis. On the other hand, I've made up for that by being able to work with such wonderful people as Ustinov, Gielgud, Ralph Richardson, Dudley Moore, Liv Ullmann and Betty Bacall."

"After a quarter of a century in the theater, he branched into television. In 1967 he began producing the Tony awards program for TV, honoring people in the theatrical profession. He still does the Tonys and has added to his TV credits more than three dozen specials, most of them somehow related to the theater. All of that has led him to his current project, a program called 'Night Of 100 Stars.'"

"We're doing a three-hour special on Valentine's Day night as a benefit for the Actors Fund. It's being aired on the American Broadcasting Co. network and will feature exactly 100 stars. The first name on the list is Princess Grace of Monaco. We're doing the show. . . . [at] Radio City Music Hall, and it may very well be the most ambitious show of its kind ever attempted in broadcasting."

And while he sees it as a great challenge, he doesn't hide the fact that he might be one of the last people left on Broadway who could stage such a show.

"I repeat that a producer's job is to put the show on. I can't tell you the number of times I've walked into Sardi's and seen god knows how many people sitting around discussing their failures, but I don't sit around worrying about them. While all those others are talking about their failures, I'm out being producer. I'm out producing a new play."

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Yamani Predicts Real-Value Drop in Oil Prices in 1981-82

By Joseph Fitchett

LONDON — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, predicted Monday that oil prices will decline in real value over the next 18 months.

His remarks to an international business conference were the bluntest public statement so far of Saudi Arabia's concern to ensure that oil remains competitive in price with other fuels, and to forestall a broad switch away from oil by industrial countries.

Reaffirming Saudi determination to maintain a price freeze, Sheikh Yamani said nominal increases might not resume until 1983. As long as oil prices stay frozen, inflation erodes the value of sales in real terms by about 10 percent annually.

"After 1986, we think that demand will come back to what it has been, and oil prices thereafter can be maintained in real terms," he said. But he added that structural changes in the industrial countries — caused by recession, fuel switching and energy eco-

nomics — have obliged OPEC to "put in the deep freeze" its so-called long-term strategy for steady increments in oil prices.

Stagnation in OPEC oil sales is already eliminating these exporting countries' financial surpluses, which until recently ran to many billions of dollars a year.

Sheikh Yamani said OPEC's collective financial surplus, if current trends continue, could disappear by the end of 1982. Saudi Arabia, however, will retain a financial surplus because of its increasingly dominant position as the leading OPEC producer.

Other OPEC members may agree to Saudi insistence on a single oil price — near Saudi Arabia's \$32 a barrel, the lowest rate charged in OPEC — before a OPEC meeting scheduled in December, Sheikh Yamani suggested. "I say 'I hope,' not that I expect."

He added that Saudi Arabia "will not accept what it has twice rejected" in the form of price increases to obtain unity.

Other conference sources said that only Venezuela continues to hold out against the

Saudi position on a need to reunify OPEC prices at the lower end of the spectrum.

The conference, which is sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and The Oil Daily, a U.S. Trade paper, groups more than 400 Western, Arab and Japanese business leaders and analysts.

Sheikh Yamani, in a speech followed by questions, explained Saudi Arabia's interpretation of oil-market trends that have made his government refuse to compromise with OPEC price hawks.

While expecting oil to remain the main source of energy for the next two decades, he said that coal has become more competitive in price with oil. This trend, combined with international recession and industrial countries' investments in conservation, has cut demand for OPEC oil.

"If oil prices are kept [frozen] until the end of 1983 and then only increased nominally until 1986, then oil demand will increase despite the Western investments in conservation and substitute fuels," he said.

A disguised price cut due to inflation

would also help world economic recovery, which in turn would spur development in the oil countries, he said.

The debate in OPEC has pitted Saudi Arabia, which has oil to sell well into the next century, against countries such as Libya and Algeria, which want to maximize short-term profits on their limited remaining reserves, and Iraq and Venezuela, which have political objections to accepting the freeze the Saudis propose.

The price hawks have accused Saudi Arabia of engineering an oil glut to keep prices down, but Sheikh Yamani indicated that OPEC leaders now recognize that more price rises soon would be counterproductive by harming the long-term outlook for oil.

Stressing that Saudi Arabia's oil policy has economic and not political motives, Sheikh Yamani declined to link Saudi oil supplies to U.S. political policies. A U.S. refusal to sell AWACS radar aircraft to Saudi Arabia would not affect oil prices, he said. "It would have a bitter psychological effect, but the oil price will continue as planned."



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

U.S. Trade Deficit Widened in August

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit widened to \$5.6 billion in August, the largest deficit since February of last year, the government reported Monday.

The merchandise trade deficit in July was \$1.46 billion. The year's largest monthly red-ink figure before Monday's report was that of \$5.4 billion in January.

The Commerce Department said that U.S. merchandise trade exports totaled \$19.9 billion, down 1.1 percent from July. Imports totaled \$25.4 billion, up 19 percent from the previous month.

The monthly balance of trade figures have been in deficit since the end of 1975.

During the first eight months of 1981, the deficit has accumulated to \$26.1 billion with both exports and imports running about 7 percent ahead of the same period of 1980.

The deficit in merchandise trade with Japan, representing mostly auto imports, widened to \$2.27 billion in August. Imports from Japan were up 18.7 percent in value despite cutbacks in the number of autos from several major manufacturers under trade restraints agreed to by Japan.

The trade in manufactured goods turned from a surplus of \$1.2 billion in July to a deficit of \$1.2 billion in August.

Prime Cut To 19% by Major Bank

NEW YORK — Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., the 7th-largest U.S. bank, Monday lowered its prime lending rate to 19 percent, the lowest it has stood at any major U.S. bank since early May.

Donald Miller, chairman of the Chicago-based bank, said the reduction was made despite "continued volatility in the markets." Last week, Continental Illinois and other major banks cut their prime downward to 19½ percent from 20 percent, reflecting their lower costs of obtaining funds.

The Federal Reserve Bank reported Friday that the federal funds interest rate, the rate banks charge each other for overnight loans of uncommitted funds, averaged 15.33 percent in the week ended Sept. 16, down from 16.09 percent the week before. It stood at above 20 percent in midsummer when the prime rate averaged 20.5 percent.

Stockman Forecasts

Meanwhile, in Washington, Budget Director David Stockman said that interest rates should come down if Congress approves the additional budget cuts proposed by President Reagan.

"If we get the deficit moving down towards our target this year, if Congress reacts favorably next January to additional budget reductions we will propose in the fiscal year 1983 budget, I can't see any reason for interest rates to stay high," he said in a televised interview.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue, Profits in Millions			
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Australia			
Dunlop Olympic	1980	1981	
Revenue	1,110	724.22	
Profits	39.42	21.44	
Per Share	0.202	0.165	

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Standard & Poor's Lowers Some Citicorp Ratings

NEW YORK — The Standard & Poor's rating on Citicorp's long-term senior debt dropped Monday to AA-plus from AAA. The rating service said it had also lowered the rating on Citicorp's preferred stock, to AA from AA-plus.

S&P said ratings on long-term debt supported by Citibank letters of credit are maintained at AAA. Commercial paper ratings of both Citicorp and Citicorp Funding Inc. are unchanged at A-1.

The rating changes reflect a decline in Citicorp earnings and return on assets ratios, relative to historic levels, S&P said, adding that margins have been under pressure because of the funding of longer-term fixed-rate consumer assets and certain discretionary investment portfolio purchases. S&P said strategies have been put in place to address the problem, but their success has yet to be tested.

Ford Motor to Stop Financing Dutch Ford Losses

AMSTERDAM — Ford Motor has informed Ford Nederland that it will stop financing the latter's losses starting in December, Ford Nederland said Sunday.

The Dutch unit, which is more than 90-percent-owned by the U.S. company, reported a \$0.7-million-quarter (\$30-million) loss for the first half of 1981. Ford Motor plans to close an assembly plant here for commercial vehicles, but a Netherlands court ruled in July that the closure had to be postponed pending further legal proceedings.

Resorts International Sees \$2.5-Million Loss

NEW YORK — Resorts International Inc. said Monday it expects to report a loss of about \$2.5 million for the first nine months of 1981. It said a sharp decline in U.S. Treasury bond futures that it held caused a \$27-million loss.

This loss more than offset estimated net earnings from operations for the third quarter of about \$17 million after tax. Resorts said it expects to recover the losses as interest rates decline. For the six months ending June 28, Resorts earned \$7,401,000, or 75 cents a share, on sales of \$176.1 million.

AM International Obtains Waiver From Lenders

CHICAGO — AM International Inc. said Monday its lenders have agreed to waive certain requirements on one of the company's revolving credit agreements. It withheld details.

Last week the company said it would be unable to meet certain requirements of the agreement because of anticipated year-end losses and that it had begun discussions with its lenders.

Eli Lilly Says FDA Approves Its New Antibiotic

INDIANAPOLIS — Eli Lilly and Co. said Monday it has received approval from the Food and Drug Administration for its broad-spectrum antibiotic Moxam, and it expects to make the product available later this year.

The company, which says the drug has been found effective in treating meningitis, still needs FDA approval of promotional literature and labeling. The drug has been approved for sale in France and Germany.

Gulf and Western Acquires J.P. Stevens Shares

WASHINGTON — Gulf and Western Industries said Monday it has raised its interest in J.P. Stevens to 19.2 percent, or 13.2 pct.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Gulf and Western said the total amount includes 431,900 shares acquired on the New York Stock Exchange between Sept. 4 and Sept. 24 for about \$5.5 million of its general corporate funds.

M.I.M. Holdings Raises Its Asarco Stake to 16%

WASHINGTON — M.I.M. Holdings Ltd. said Monday it had raised its stake in Asarco Inc. to 16 percent, or 4,157,563 shares.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Australian corporation said the amount owned includes 234,000 shares acquired on the New York Stock Exchange between Sept. 3 and Sept. 18, for which it paid out \$8.6 million in working capital.

AT&T Unit Sets Sale of \$400 Million in Debt

ATLANTA — American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. subsidiary said Monday that its board authorized the sale of up to \$400 million in debt securities.

Proceeds will be used to pay interim debt, the company said. The sale is expected in the fourth quarter, Southern Bell said. The company last went to the debt market in October 1980, when it sold a \$300 million issue of 40-year debentures at 13.06 percent.

Fed Supports Bank Acquisitions of Thrifts

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board argued in a study made public Monday that bank holding companies should be allowed to acquire savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks.

And the Fed's chairman, Paul Volcker, said it was not the matter with a view to a possible change in policy to allow such acquisitions.

A Fed study prepared for the

Machine Tool Orders Rise in August in U.S.

WASHINGTON — Machine tool orders rose to \$214 million in the United States in August, up 9.9 percent from a revised \$194.8 million in July but down 4.7 percent from August last year, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association said Monday.

August orders for metal-cutting tools rose to \$166.8 million, up 21.8 percent from July and 1.1 percent in a year.

Grumman Sues to Block LTV Bid

NEW YORK — Grumman Corp., a leading manufacturer of military aircraft, filed suit Monday to block LTV Corp. and three subsidiaries from buying Grumman stock.

Grumman said earlier that it had rejected a \$450-million takeover offer made last week by LTV Corp. through Vought Corp., an LTV subsidiary. The other subsidiaries named in the suit are CKH Corp. and Jones and Laughlin Industries Inc.

LTV, a Dallas-based conglomerate that is also a major military contractor, said it would continue its takeover attempt despite Grumman's opposition.

Seeking an injunction from a district court here, the suit argues that the purchase would violate antitrust laws. The takeover "would also undermine the nation's defense capabilities," said John C. Bierwirth, chairman and chief executive officer of Grumman.

"Our directors, after examining the proposal by LTV, have rejected it with a surprising display of firmness and unanimity," Mr. Bierwirth said. "Unless the nation's antitrust laws are a dead letter, this offer cannot be allowed to be consummated."

In a surprise move Wednesday, LTV offered to buy 10 million Grumman shares, or 70 percent of the outstanding stock, at \$45 each. Paul Thayer, LTV's chairman, acknowledged then that Grumman might not welcome the offer.

On Sunday Mr. Thayer said through a senior vice president, Julian Scheer, that he was not surprised by Grumman's attitude. "We feel strongly that they are wrong and cannot win an antitrust suit," Mr. Scheer said.

"We will stay in the fight," he went on. "We have made a fair offer. We have carefully examined

Senate Banking Committee said policy and economic considerations that have barred such acquisitions have diminished or are relatively insignificant, and the public benefits of allowing such acquisitions outweigh potential adverse effects.

The study said that benefits of cross-industry acquisitions would include enhanced competition and convenience in consumer financial markets, relaxation of restrictions on geographic expansion, enhanced efficiency and competitiveness for small thrifts, and more ways of resolving the thrift industry's financial problems.

Mr. Volcker, in an accompanying letter to the committee's Republican chairman, Sen. Jake Garn of Utah, said the Fed has authority to approve acquisitions of thrifts by bank holding companies, although it has not done so.

"In view of the rapid changes now taking place in U.S. financial markets, and with the new analysis before us, that approach is now being re-examined," Mr. Volcker said.

The dollar fell sharply in New York late Monday following news of the sharp widening in the U.S. trade deficit. Gold was off as much as \$30 an ounce from Friday's levels on the expectation that interest rates will remain high.

The dollar was quoted in late trading in New York at 2.188 Deutsche marks, down from

Mannesmann Eying Share With Bosch in AEG Division

AP-Dow Jones

DUESSELDORF — Mannesmann, the West German steel, pipe and machinery concern, is examining the possibility of taking a share in the telecommunications and cable systems division of AEG-Telefunken, West Germany's second-largest electrical group, a Mannesmann spokesman said Monday.

The spokesman stressed that Mannesmann does not contemplate competing with Robert Bosch, which will take a share in the telecommunications and cable systems division under a broad cooperation agreement to be signed with AEG in October.

Mannesmann said that it is considering becoming a shareholder in the division — which is to be made a separate legal entity — along with Bosch, a manufacturer of auto electronics, and that it is not trying to outbid Bosch.

The Mannesmann spokesman

said the company's interest in the telecommunications and cable systems division was an outgrowth of its acquisition of an 83-percent share in Hartmann & Braun and a 50-percent share in Kienzle Apparate, both instrumentation and controls companies. Hartmann & Braun was purchased from AEG late last year.

Last spring the chairman of Mannesmann's managing board, Egon Overbeck, indicated to reporters that the company was considering building up a division that would supply electronic instruments and controls

"That consideration will be proceeding in the weeks ahead, taking account of the present strained situation of some thrift institutions and legislative initiatives," he said.

Mr. Volcker emphasized that no decisions had yet been made.

Legislation that would have increased bank regulators' powers to approve cross-industry acquisitions died earlier this year in Congress.

Dollar Slides in New York; Gold Drops \$30 in London

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply in New York late Monday following news of the sharp widening in the U.S. trade deficit. Gold was off as much as \$30 an ounce from Friday's levels on the expectation that interest rates will remain high.

The dollar was quoted in late trading in New York at 2.188 Deutsche marks, down from

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 28, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.L.	Sfr.	B.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.618	4.44	111.36	46.53	6.229	6.687	8.916	121.50	35.50
Brussels (a)	36.225	68.09	16.345	6.83	3.235	1.683	—	19.30	8.715
Frankfurt	2.315	4.18	—	41.73	1.77	—	—	118.25	31.90
London (a)	1.779	—	4.195	8.923	2.111	2.30	—	3.205	119.14
Milan	1.186.05	210.30	505.90	211.28	—	—	—	35.30	99.59
New York	1.793	0.254	0.1794	0.0842	—	—	—	0.0285	0.0274
Paris	5.459	9.887	229.36	—	4.722	214.97	14.658	282.40	74.35
Zurich	1.9813	3.8237	84.723	35.33	0.1668	74.32	2.185	—	26.70
ECU	1.0553	0.9944	2.6799	5.9118	1.2534	2.7407	45.546	2.0995	7.7722

Dollar Values

	\$	£	Y.L.	Sfr.	B.F.	S.P.	D.K.
Swiss	1.747	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian	0.8751	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian schilling	13.43	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian franc	41.95	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	1.2022	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish krona	7.2275	—	—	—	—	—	—
French franc	6.55	—	—	—	—	—	—
German mark	0.6152	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong \$	6.145	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian L	1.936	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial trans. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

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September 10, 1981

Record Loan to India By IMF Facing Delay

WASHINGTON — A proposed \$5.7 billion loan by the International Monetary Fund to India is running into delays because of U.S. insistence on tougher conditions for putting up the funds, monetary sources said Monday.

The loan, the largest ever considered by the IMF, was expected to be approved by next month at the very latest, but the sources said it could be delayed even longer.

The issue is being discussed in some detail at the current gathering here of world financial leaders attending the annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank, which formally begin Tuesday.

Earlier this week at a meeting of British Commonwealth ministers, some delegates from Third World countries expressed opposition to the India loan because it would drain off a large portion of the IMF's pool of financial resources.

The United States does not oppose the loan but has told the IMF management that India should take specific actions to improve its economic situation before the funds are made available.

Better Balance Sought

Because the loan negotiations between the IMF and India have not been completed, the United States has not spelled out precisely what objections it might have to any agreement.

In general, however, the United States would like India to direct its attention to improving its economic status by moving toward a better balance between government spending and revenue.

Meanwhile, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan told reporters late Sunday that the United States and the other allies have bunched a drive by the Third World for a vast expansion in aid from the IMF.

He said that the U.S. hard-line policy — that only the poorest of poor countries were in such a plight that they urgently needed substantially more aid — prevailed at an important weekend meeting of the IMF Interim Committee.

The Third World wanted the pool of IMF loan funds to be expanded by more than \$13.8 billion a year, but the committee proposed that the IMF should consider an increase of about \$4 billion.

Interim Committee Chairman Allan J. MacEachen, Canadian finance minister, told a press briefing that the recommendation represented a compromise between the industrial countries, who wanted no increase, and the developing nations.

Even the compromise could be blocked easily by the United States when it is put to a vote, probably sometime next spring.

Currency Concerns

The IMF pool, measured in the fund's paper currency — special drawing rights — now totals about \$24.3 billion and can be tapped by any of the 141 member countries having trouble meeting budget deficits.

In other discussions here, finance ministers of industrial countries have expressed concern over wild fluctuations in exchange rates, but sources said they appear to have found no new solutions to the problem.

The Interim Committee statement said the fund's watchdog role in controlling exchange-rate and balance-of-payments policies must be more effective and should be applied uniformly to all member countries.

Mr. MacEachen said the statement registered the committee's concern that the fund's role of surveillance over exchange rates should be reaffirmed "in the pres-



Allan J. MacEachen

ent circumstances," and that it should apply equally to deficit and surplus, industrial and developing nations.

But monetary sources said they expected no immediate moves by the fund to tighten its existing surveillance procedures. They also said they believed the European countries would continue to push for a more accommodating U.S. approach, even though there was no immediate prospect of a change in U.S. attitudes.

The Interim Committee also reaffirmed its previous position that the IMF should keep open the option of borrowing in private markets should its resources deteriorate in the years ahead.

IMF Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere said this represented no change from last year and that "we have to keep open the possibility."

Soviets' Deficit With West Widened in 1st Half of '81

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union's trade deficit with the West for the first half of 1981 was more than double that of the first half of last year, but its surplus on trade with Poland almost matched that for all of 1980, according to official statistics published Monday.

The Soviet deficit with its major Western trading partners widened to 2.61 billion rubles (\$3.66 billion) in the six months, from a deficit of 1.03 billion in the same period in 1980, the figures, published by the monthly magazine Vneshnaya Torgovlya, showed.

But Soviet trade with Poland between January and June showed a surplus of 805 million rubles, almost matching the 810 million surplus in all of last year.

Western trade specialists said this reflected the Soviet aid for the troubled Polish economy and

Poland's failure to fulfill its export commitments to the Soviet Union.

The figures showed Soviet exports to the West running at a lower level than in the first half of last year, which the trade specialists attributed to lower revenue from oil and gas sales.

They said the Soviet Union had faced the same problems as other oil exporting countries in selling to recession-hit Western markets and had been forced to reduce the volume of oil sales as well as prices.

First-half 1981 Soviet imports from the "industrial capitalist countries," which include Western nations, Japan and Finland, totaled 9.95 billion rubles, while exports to those countries were 7.33 billion.

The Soviet Union managed to show a small surplus on trade with the West for the whole of last year, despite the first-half deficit.

Its imports from the West for the year totaled 15.72 billion rubles, while exports were 15.86 billion, a surplus of 141 million rubles.

But the Western trade specialists said Monday's figures showed the Soviet Union would be unlikely to maintain this year the improvement in its hard currency trading position achieved in the past two years.

CSR Gets Loans For \$600 Million

SYDNEY — CSR Ltd., the Australian sugar and energy group, has arranged unsecured loans totaling \$600 million from six banks to cover the company's \$591 million bid for Delhi International Oil of Texas, CSR general manager Gordon Jackson said in a statement Monday.

The loans — \$100 million each — were arranged in New York, and CSR would not disclose the interest rates. Mr. Jackson said that the facilities were set to run to September, 1983, but could be repaid earlier.

The banks involved are Bank of America, Citibank, Continental Illinois, Morgan Guaranty Trust, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Nigeria Said Planning Joint Vehicle Ventures

LAGOS — Nigeria plans to set up five new vehicle production plants with French and Japanese involvement over the next two years, local press reports said Monday.

They said companies involved would be Mitsubishi, Nissan, Toyota, Isuzu Motors and Peugeot. All five would have 40 percent equity holdings in the new ventures for producing light vehicles, mainly cars, with the majority holding in Nigerian hands, but the federal government would not be involved, the reports said.

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Stock Prices Soar in N.Y. After Global Slide

(Continued from Page 1)

market probably will hold at the present level for the next few weeks.

Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. warned that the underlying factors that have been pushing the market down still exist and that consequently, Monday's rally was only a temporary upswing.

Just as the sell-off hit all industry sectors Monday morning, the rally led to price gains almost across the board, with only mining stocks showing losses, reflecting the drop in the price of gold.

'Wait and See'

U.S. Budget director David A. Stockman said Monday morning before the New York markets opened that the administration was taking a "wait and see" attitude about Mr. Granville's forecasts. "One day doesn't make a trend and we're going to have to wait and see," he said in a television interview.

White House counselor Edwin Meese 3d, accompanying the president to New Orleans, said Mr. Granville's comments bring up a "question of being responsible."

Asked by reporters if he would like Mr. Granville to stop making predictions, Mr. Meese said, "It wouldn't bother me if he did."

Mr. Meese insisted that last week's slump on Wall Street had not been the result of Mr. Reagan's Thursday night speech on additional budget cuts.

"Economists all agree he [Reagan] is doing the right thing," Mr. Meese said.

But Roger Nightingale, chief economist at Hoare Govett in London, predicted the markets' decline will resume. "The key is currency," he said.

'Market Adjustment'

"Most people think that until the currency can be stabilized, there is a growing risk of an increase in interest rates. Markets have to adjust to the levels of yields that would apply with the higher interest rates, that is what they are doing now," he said. In

the past two weeks, the worst ever on the London exchange, stock prices have fallen by the equivalent of \$14.4 billion.

Mr. Nightingale said the crucial factor, for Britain, is not how much rates will go up, but how long they will stay up.

West German Finance Minister Hans Ehard also linked the declines in stock prices with "world-wide high levels" for interest rates.

The fall in London followed earlier declines in Tokyo, where the drop was the sharpest on record. Hong Kong, where indices fell to their lowest level of the year, and Zurich, where stocks took their worst tumble in 6 1/2 years.

In Tokyo, share prices collapsed with the Nikkei-Dow index for 225 major issues tumbling 302.84 to 7,037.12. Japanese dealers said predictions of a further sharp decline in the world's major stock exchanges by Mr. Granville caused selling pressures throughout the day's session.

"It was as if the bottom of a

bucket had fallen off," said a major securities house dealer of the 4 percent decline in the stock index.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange Monday announced the third ending of the margin requirement in three weeks. The margin was cut to 30 percent, down from 60 percent Sept. 9.

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng index suffered its biggest drop since April, 1973, closing down 105.75 points at 1,245.26, the stock exchange said.

Dealers noted relentless selling in what one called a "totally demoralized market," sending share prices tumbling following the sustained weakness on Wall Street.

In Sydney, share prices registered the biggest one-day fall in more than two years, and prices were also off substantially on the Singapore and Melbourne exchanges.

Later, in Paris, French and foreign stocks slumped across the board, although some buying in

the last few minutes of the session helped repair some of the damage.

The market indicator showed a decline of 3.57 percent at the close after having been off 4.76 percent in mid-session.

The drop in prices on the Zurich exchange followed an unfavorable forecast for the nation's chemical industry and liquidation of shares by small investors watching the worldwide market decline, dealers said.

Other European markets experiencing a sharp fall in prices were Frankfurt, Basel, Brussels, Amsterdam and Milan.

Stock prices on the Toronto exchange followed New York's lead, coming back from a drop of more than 50 points to post a gain of 42.9, closing at 1,855.4.

John Fairlie, research manager for Midland Doherty in Toronto, said stocks were underpriced and technically the market was due for a rally. Prices on the Montreal exchange also were higher.

Banker Asks for Talks On Gold Price Limits

WASHINGTON — The Group of 10 major industrial nations and Switzerland should consider ways to regulate the gold price to create better conditions for sales and purchases between central banks, Jelle Zijlstra, chairman of the Bank for International Settlements and the Netherlands' central bank, said Monday.

In a lecture here a day before the formal opening of the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, he said central bank gold sales or purchases would provide a means for more rational management and deployment of their reserves, he added.

In a separate briefing, Bundesbank Gov. Karl Otto Pöhl said any prospects for again giving gold a central place in the world monetary system were "far away on the horizon."

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Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

James Capel & Co.

Carr, Seaborg & Co.

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Copenhagen Handelsbank A/S

County Bank Limited

Credit Commercial de France

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Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd.

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Gulf Finance Company Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

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Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.

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Lloyds Bank International Limited

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Mitsui Finance Europe Limited

Morgan Stanley International

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

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Nordic Bank Limited

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New Japan Securities Europe Limited

Osaka Royal Bank Limited

Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru (Europe) Limited

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Osaka Bank Limited

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Taiyo Kobe Finance Hong Kong Ltd.

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Takagin International Bank (Europe) Ltd.

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Wako International (Europe) Limited

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Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

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Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**Closing Prices, Sept. 25, 1981**[illegible]

Closing Prices, Sept. 25, 1934

	High	Low	Close	Change
345 Bank Mtn	\$246	234	234	-12
350 Can Cmt	\$12	12	12	0
355 Can Bth	\$202	198	198	-4
357 Ches & A	\$143	140	140	-3
400 NatBk Cca	\$199	18	18	-4
450 Power Co	\$16	14	14	-2
482 Royal Bk	\$254	25	25	-15
700 Steinhil A	\$28	27	27	-1

3002-25-1981

	Close	Previous
Real	313.40	319.21
to	1,855.40	1,872.50
Montreal : Stock Exchange Industriels Index.		
Ottawa : TSE 300 Index.		

Sept. 22, 1961

D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
12 - 12 1/2	11 1/2 - 12 1/2	15 1/4 - 15 1/2	29 - 30	18 1/2 - 19 1/4	15 3/4 - 16 1/4
12 1/2 - 12 3/4	11 3/4 - 12 3/4	15 3/8 - 15 5/8	26 1/2 - 27 1/2	18 1/4 - 19	16 - 16 1/2
12 3/4 - 12 3/4	11 3/4 - 12 3/4	15 1/2 - 16 1/2	25 1/4 - 26 1/4	17 1/4 - 18	16 1/4 - 16 3/4
12 3/4 - 12 3/4	11 3/4 - 12 3/4	15 3/4 - 16 3/4	24 - 25	17 1/4 - 18	16 1/4 - 16 3/4

Closing: Sept. 28, 1981

Bain's			Issuer-Min cmo-Mat.	Coupon	Mod	Bid	Ask
00	Compass Note	9/1	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
01	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
02	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
03	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
04	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
05	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
06	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
07	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
08	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
09	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
10	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
11	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
12	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
13	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
14	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
15	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
16	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
17	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
18	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
19	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
20	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
21	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
22	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
23	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
24	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
25	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
26	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
27	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
28	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
29	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
30	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
31	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
32	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
33	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
34	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
35	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
36	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
37	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
38	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
39	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
40	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
41	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
42	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
43	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
44	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
45	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
46	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
47	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
48	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
49	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4
50	18%	1-29	1/8	7/17/94	100%	99 1/2	99 3/4

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	18	7

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Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Herald and Tribune

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

**Monday's
New Highs and Lows**

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Morton's Passes Lead Broncos to Rout of Chargers

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Globe and Mail, Toronto

PEKING — It began on an overcast and blustery morning in the shadow of the cavernous Mao Tse-tung mausoleum. It ended in the warm sunny afternoon directly across from his gazing visage.

Tens of thousands of people lined the perimeter of Tiananmen Square. Those that surged forward to get a better look were shoved back by white-jacketed police. Huge red balloons drifted overhead, and banners fluttered in the breeze.

It was not the scene of a giant political rally, but the first international marathon ever held in the capital. And if the Great Helmsman's omnipresence is fading, it still can be said that he knew something of the loneliness of the long-distance runner.

Scandinavians Lead the Way

The marathoners came from a dozen countries. When Sunday's race was over, Scandinavians had finished one-two, followed by two North Koreans. The best Chinese crossed the line 15th.

This race was not in the mold of the famed Boston Marathon, where the masses run and the few watch. Here, the few run and the masses watch.

Compensate as the undefeated Cowboys scored an 18-10 victory. White set up two Rafael Septien field goals with his passing and threw a 41-yard touchdown pass to Butch Johnson.

The Giants managed only three points on a 42-yard field goal by Joe Damato in the second period — until quarterback Phil Simms hit wide receiver Johnny Perkins with a 20-yard touchdown pass with 56 seconds left in the game.

Chiefs 20, Seahawks 14

In Seattle, Bill Kenney directed Kansas City to a 20-14 lead in the second quarter and the Chiefs held on to beat the Seahawks, 20-14. Kenney completed 16 of 25 pass attempts for 239 yards and ran for one touchdown, while Seattle quarterback Jim Zorn hit 31 of 47 pass attempts for 308 yards, including 14 completions in a row.

The big play of the game was provided by the Kansas City defense early in the final quarter. With the ball on the Kansas City 1-yard line, the Chiefs ahead 20-14, Seattle sent Sherman Smith up the middle on fourth down. But the Chiefs stopped him and took over the ball with 13:03 left.

49ers 21, Saints 14

In San Francisco, the 49ers took a 14-7 lead on Joe Montana's 60-yard touchdown pass to Freddie Solomon in the third period and held on to beat New Orleans, 21-14. The Saints moved inside San Francisco's 30-yard line five times without collecting any points. A 26-yard pass interception return for a touchdown by Ronnie Lott gave the 49ers a 21-7 lead in the fourth quarter.

Cowboys 18, Giants 10

In Irving, Texas, the New York Giants held the vaunted Dallas ground game in check, but Danny White's passing was enough to

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PA	Pct.	GB	PA	Pct.
Akron	4	0	0	.909	50	1.000			
Baltimore	3	1	0	.750	29	.500	1	1	
Cincinnati	2	2	0	.500	104	.500	2	2	
Cleveland	1	3	0	.250	72	.111	3	3	
Pittsburgh	1	3	0	.250	102	.250	3	3	
New England	0	4	0	.000	73	.100	4	4	
Central Division									
Cincinnati	3	1	0	.750	102	.750			
Cleveland	2	2	0	.500	108	.500	1	1	
Pittsburgh	2	2	0	.500	67	.500	1	1	
Houston	2	2	0	.500	63	.250	2	2	
Western Division									
San Diego	3	1	0	.750	126	.750			
Kansas City	3	1	0	.750	107	.750			
Denver	3	1	0	.750	84	.750			
Dallas	2	2	0	.500	67	.500	1	1	
Seattle	1	3	0	.250	77	.250	2	2	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Eastern Division									
Dallas	4	0	0	1.000	50	1.000			
Philadelphia	4	0	0	1.000	50	1.000			
N.Y. Giants	3	1	0	.750	34	.750	1	1	
St. Louis	3	1	0	.750	74	.100	2	2	
Washington	1	3	0	.250	119	.250	3	3	
Central Division									
Detroit	3	1	0	.750	87	.750			
Minnesota	2	2	0	.500	79	.500	1	1	
Tampa Bay	2	2	0	.500	79	.500	1	1	
Chicago	1	3	0	.250	54	.100	2	2	
Green Bay	1	3	0	.250	105	.250	3	3	
Western Division									
Atlanta	3	1	0	.750	109	.750			
San Francisco	2	2	0	.500	89	.500	1	1	
New Orleans	1	3	0	.250	72	.250	2	2	
Los Angeles	1	3	0	.250	84	.250	2	2	

Los Angeles of Chicago

Marathon, Chinese Style: The Few Run and the Masses Watch

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Globe and Mail, Toronto

PEKING — It began on an overcast and blustery morning in the shadow of the cavernous Mao Tse-tung mausoleum. It ended in the warm sunny afternoon directly across from his gazing visage.

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Scandinavians Lead the Way

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This race was not in the mold of the famed Boston Marathon, where the masses run and the few watch. Here, the few run and the masses watch.

Allowing a mass-participation marathon race here would have its logistical problems. Hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million all told, lined the route — twice around Tiananmen Square (2 kilometers per loop) and then straight and flat along Changan (Long Peace) Avenue, past Zhong Nan Hai, the Chinese Kremlin, past Nidun Democracy Wall (now plastered with advertisements instead of political posters), to the foothills of the western hills and back. Forming thicker knots at main intersections, throngs lined the entire way. Only at one or two spots did the crush of people thin out.

Hanging out of buildings, peering through the branches of trees, clinging to the scaffolding of newly-painted political billboards, people whistled and clapped for passing runners. But only politely.

The muted cacophony was complemented by cyclists riding alongside, ringing their bells.

The relatively subdued reaction of the crowds can perhaps be explained by the fact that no one — other than journalists and officials — had access to programs. And although there were only 75 runners, two-thirds of them Chinese, it wasn't always easy to distinguish the country they were competing for.

In any event, who finished where and in what

time is secondary to the way in which this event was staged and to China's desperate attempts to leap into the center of the international sporting world after years of self-isolation.

It also points out the incongruity of recent attacks on bourgeois liberalism.

And Affluence for All

Sanctioned by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the marathon was organized by the Chinese Athletic Association and sponsored primarily by Suntory Ltd., a Japanese liquor company whose motto is "contribution to the creation of more affluent society." This quotation is proudly presented in the official program for the marathon.

All the Chinese timing officials were decked out in designer Le Coq Sportif jump suits. Leading the runners was a cavalcade of gleaming white and chrome 750cc Honda motorcycles driven by white-uniformed, white-gloved and white-helmeted police.

No Chummers, These

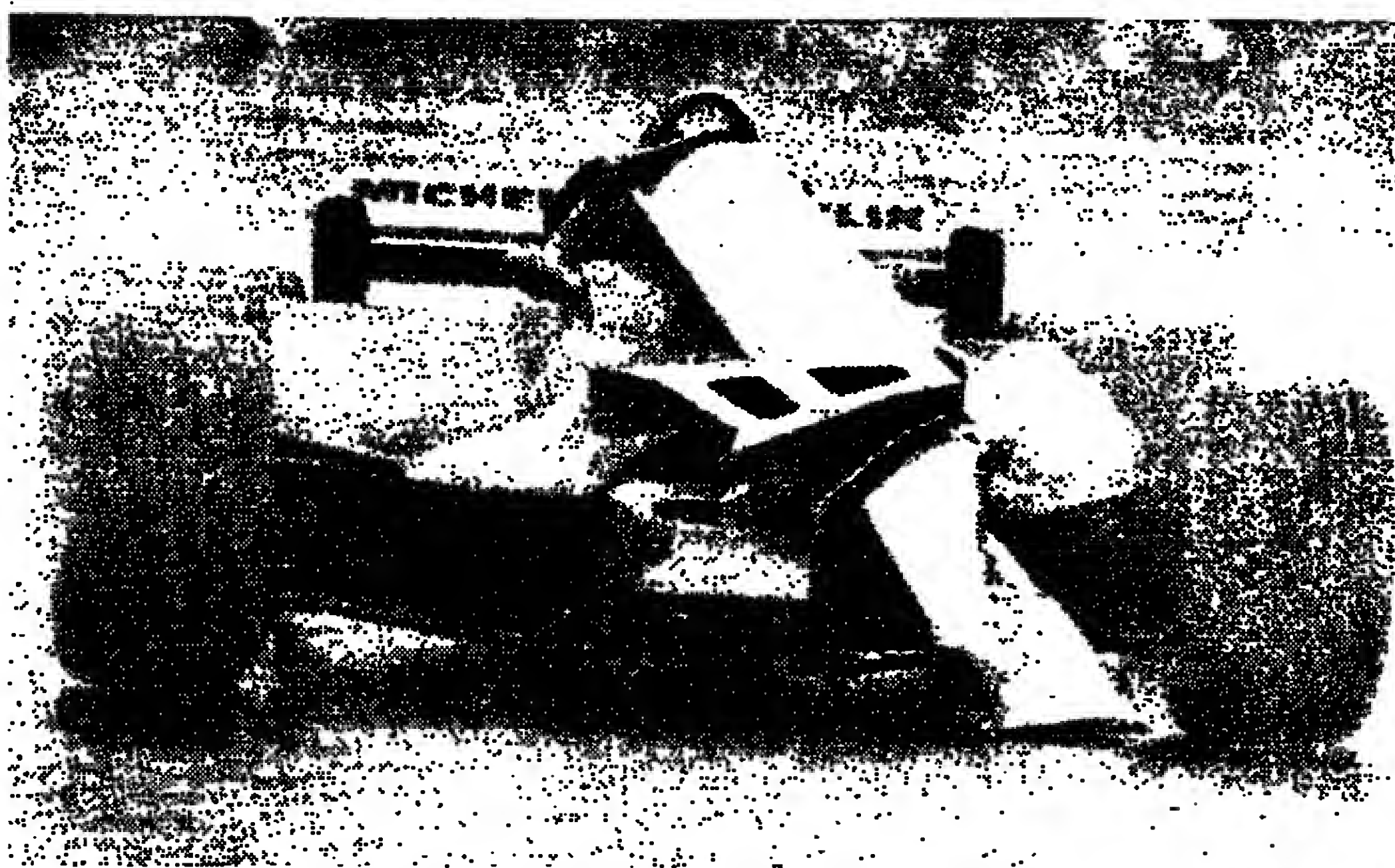
Flipping his visor and posing proudly for a picture, one of these outsiders quite openly said that 15 of the motorcycles — a stunning contrast to the camouflage-green Soviet-designed clunkers used by

the People's Liberation Army — were donated by Honda. The second Japanese invasion of China is strictly controversial.

Trailers carrying television equipment that would beam the race to units across the country followed the marathoners. From the outset, the Chinese organizers apologized for their inexperience in handling such an event. But, in the end, it went off without a hitch, with a few minor exceptions, such as when a Canadian runner, Bing Ho, a 25-year-old student here, found himself at the back of the pack.

Those runners who didn't reach a certain place by a certain time found that the streets had been reopened to traffic and the water stands removed. Fortunately for Ho, a convoy of bicyclists guided him along.

When the crowds were finally let loose from behind the cordons in the square, some rushed over to the trophy display. The first prize was a silver trophy in the shape of an animal's horn; the other prizes were cloisonné vases. Other spectators rushed straight over to the winner, Kjell Erikstahl, the tall and lanky Swedish national champion. Unabashedly, he demanded his autograph.



Gilles Villeneuve found himself driving blind in the Canadian Grand Prix after the front wing started peeling off his Ferrari. But Villeneuve completed the Formula One race, placing third.

Laffite Wins Canadian Grand Prix

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Jacques Laffite of France drove to an easy victory Sunday in the Canadian Grand Prix, which was shortened because of a delayed start and a wet track.

Laffite, 37, boosted himself into third place in the world driving standings by earning nine points for the victory, his second of the season and sixth of his seven-year Grand Prix career. The championship will be decided on Oct. 17 in the final race of the season, at Las Vegas.

Driving a sleek Talbot-Ligier,

Laffite, who started 10th on the 24-car grid, crossed the finish line 6:23.3 seconds ahead of John Watson of Britain in a McLaren.

The local favorite, Gilles Villeneuve of Canada, was third in a Ferrari despite taking several spins, tapping the wall and losing part of the front wing late in the race. He wound up nearly two minutes off the pace.

Villeneuve was followed by Bruno Giacomelli of Italy in an Alfa Romeo, Nelson Piquet of Brazil in a Brabham, Elio de Angelis of Italy in a Lotus and, just out of the points, Mario Andretti of the United States in an Alfa Romeo. All were one lap behind the winner.

Laffite led the lead from lap 13 through the end of the race, shortened from 70 to 63 laps because of the two-hour time limit and the rain-soaked, 2.74-mile track.

Laffite said he never was really comfortable, even though he led by as much as 20 seconds at times. "I finally knew I could handle it when I passed the [checked] flag," he said.

The start of the race was delayed 65 minutes because of a dispute between the teams and the organizers of the race over the wording of a portion of the liability waiver that participants are required to sign.

Marco Piccini, team manager

Results, Standings

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX
1. Jacques Laffite, France, Talbot-Ligier, 43 laps, 1:22:59.4.
2. John Watson, Britain, McLaren, 42.
3. Gilles Villeneuve, Canada, Ferrari, 42.
4. Bruno Giacomelli, Italy, Alfa Romeo, 42.
5. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.
6. Elio de Angelis, Italy, Lotus, 42.
7. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.
8. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.
9. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.
10. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 42.

6-Year Pro Wins His First Title in Pinehurst Golf

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Associated Press

PINEHURST, N.C. — Morris Hatakey, with a front-running victory of par 71, scored the first victory of his career Sunday, winning the Hall of Fame Classic by two strokes.

Hatakey, 29, ended six years of frustration on the professional tour with a winning 275 total, nine strokes under par on the No. 2 course at the Pinehurst Country Club. He had a one-stroke lead when play started Sunday and stretched it to three on the first hole with a birdie against Jerry Pate's bogey.

Hatakey collected \$45,000 — about one-quarter of his previous career winnings — and gained his first exemption from the Monday morning qualifying rounds.

Pate had a final-round 72 and tied for second at 277 with D.A. Weir, who had a 70 Sunday.

Langer Wins in Britain

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Associated Press

RICKMANSWORTH, England (UPI) — Bernhard Langer of West Germany shot a 68 in the final round Sunday to win the Bob Hope British Classic. Langer finished the 54 holes at 200, 13 under par and five strokes ahead of Peter Oosterhuis of Britain. The event was reduced from 72 holes because of heavy rain over the weekend.



Sebastian Coe of Britain addressing the Olympic Congress delegates on Monday.

Olympic Congress Backs Drug Fight

By Stanley Oziewicz
The Associated Press

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — Olympic athletes, with Sebastian Coe as their chief spokesman, won a pledge Monday that control of drugs will be tightened up and penalties increased.

The pledge was included in the final declaration of the 11th Olympic Congress. It is expected to be confirmed by the International Olympic Committee at its session later this week.

Athletes took part in the discussions for the first time. The 30 athletes invited elected Coe as their chairman, and he was the last of the 135 speakers to address the congress, which brings together the IOC, the 149 recognized national Olympic committees and the 26 Olympic sports federations.

The British track star, the 1,500-meter gold medalist in Moscow last year, put the doping problem at the head of the list of points the athletes wanted to put forward.

"We call for a life ban on offending athletes," Coe said. "We call for a life ban on coaches and the so-called doctors who administer this evil."

This was included in the final declaration, read out later by Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC. It was approved by acclamation.

Other points in the declaration were:

- The Olympic program must reflect more closely the modern tendencies of sport.
- Open or professional sport has no place in the Olympic Games.
- Olympic ceremonies, including the use of national flags and anthems, should be maintained.
- The Games should continue to be able to be held anywhere in the world.

Sunday's Major League Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

Philadelphia	100	210	005-8	5	8
St. Louis	000	010	001-2	6	3
Atlanta	000	010	001-2	6	3
San Francisco	000	010	001-2	6	3
Los Angeles	000	010	001-2	6	3
San Diego	000	010	001-2	6	3
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